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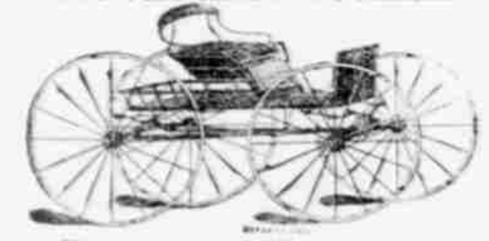

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BEAR HUNTING.

How the Hunters Follow the Signs of the Game. Some of the Habits of the Animal.

That well-known hunter, Tunis Smith, of Greene Township, Pike county, Penn., in a recent interview said:

"There are a great many ways by which we can tell when bears are likely to be plenty in any locality. The bears live in the swamps, and early in the summer, if Bruin is about, the soft black mud along the edge of the swamps will be broken up as if a herd of cows had been walking through it. At intervals also, the mud will be hollowed out in spots eight or ten feet long, two or three wide, and as many deep.

"These are wallow holes made by the bears, whose tracks it is that have broken up the mud of the swamp borders. In these holes the bears will lie and wallow and sleep with their noses and eyes buried in the muck.

"Some hunters watch these holes and shoot the bears as they come out of the swamp to wallow, but as at that time of year their flesh is poor and their fur valueless, such killing of bears except on the score of abating a nuisance is senseless and unprofitable.

"At that time of year, in looking for bear signs, we always examine the trees along the swamps to find if any bear has been measuring himself. Bears have a habit of getting up on their hind feet by a tree, and reaching up with their fore paws, tearing the bark off as high as they can reach, leaving infallible and plain signs of their presence. Some hunters say that in doing this the bears are measuring their height to see if they have grown any during the Winter.

"In the Fall bears turn up the stones over large areas, looking for crickets, bugs, slugs and different insects of which they are fond.

"In the late Summer and early Fall they feed on the huckleberries and blackberries, and when frost comes they may be found feasting on their favorite fruit, the bearberry.

"When these are gone the hunter looks among the scrub-oak barrens for signs of bear, for then he breaks down acre upon acre of these dwarf oaks and feeds upon the acorns.

"Hornet and yellowjacket nests the bear never passes by in the Fall, for of the immature young of these insects, which are found by the thousands in the nests, he is particularly fond. The stingers of these fierce bees have no terror for Bruin.

"The choicest morsel to a bear, however, is wild honey. He will line a bee tree as unerringly as a bee-hunter, and never gives up until he finds the object of his search.

"When the tree is found the bear begins to look for the place where the honey is stored. He gives the tree a thump with his paw every few feet until he strikes the hollow place. Then it is the work of a short time for him to tear away the wood with his sharp claws, until the rich stores of honey are laid bare, and he feasts to his heart's content.

"In the coldest weather bears usually house themselves in small caves or openings in and under the ledge of rocks, where it is dry; but if the Winter is not too cold they frequently come out and are easily tracked through the snow. They usually select the southern face of a mountain for their holes and dens.

"The general belief is that they eat nothing while housed up, and that belief must be correct for bears certainly do not store anything for Winter consumption, like the squirrel and coon; and as they do not move out of Winter quarters if the weather is severe or snow very deep, they do not forage during the Winter.

"Whether they subsist on nutriment obtained by sucking their paws, as some hunters say they do, I cannot say; but I do know that when they go into Winter quarters they are simply masses of fat. Their fur is very dense, and then is the time to obtain bear skins of the best quality.

"Dogs are the natural enemies of bears. A dog's yelp is the signal to the bear for a fight.

"Few experienced dogs are foolish enough to go beyond the opening of a cave where a bear has been scented or to pitch into a bear that has turned for fight. A full grown bear with his dander up can ward off half a dozen good dogs if he can protect his rear. A fair blow from a bear's paw will place any dog in a condition that will rob the subsequent proceedings of all interest to him.

"At sight of a man though, a bear will make every effort to get away. As a rule, Bruin will never fight a man unless forced to and then it will be war to the death.

"A she bear with cubs, when followed closely, will keep her cubs ahead of her and bring up the rear to protect them. If she is pushed closely she will try to frighten off her pursuer by making a great show of fight. She growls, shows her teeth, tears the bark from the trees and scatters it about with much fuss and noise, and will make herself as fierce as possible in many ways.

"If the enemy presses and there is no help for it the mother bear will fight as long as she has a drop of blood to shed in defense of her young; the cubs, meanwhile, will huddle together a short distance off and whine and cry piteously.

"In chasing a bear experienced dogs greatly aid the hunter and do much toward checking the speed of the bear.

"A bear chase is often a long and tiresome piece of work, for when a bear finds that he is tracked he will pick out the most tangled and impassable places he can reach. He will often lead the hunter 20 miles over mountains and through valleys where the brush and briers are harassing, and the swamps almost inaccessible to man, while Bruin will shuffle along with his clumsy gait as rapidly as if he were on the best of roads.

"A bear hunter's outfit is simple. A good dog—but they are scarce—a breech loading double-barrel shot gun that will carry a charge of buckshot to kill at 30 yards, or a rifle if he is an expert, heavy boots, thick trousers, and a shirt, a light hunting-axe in a belt, a pistol, and a long-bladed knife for emergencies, will equip a man who goes out after bears.

"If the hunter is anxious to be put to his mettle while on the hunt, let him manage to have Bruin get scent of him. Then the bear will take a course to follow which will require nerve, wind, and a tough skin.

"When the snow is deep a bear chase is generally slow and tedious. With a light fall and a fresh track, however, there is no sport so exciting, and even an amateur hunter will find himself going miles on a good stiff trot, so wrapped up is he in the chase.

"It is no hard matter to kill a bear if the dogs understand their business after Bruin is brought to bay, for he will give all his attention to the dogs that are yelping around him, while the hunter stands off and fills him with lead. But there are times when a bear will brace himself for a fight from the word go, and then if the hunter doesn't kill at the first fire he is apt to have about as lively a time on his hands as he ever dreamed of.

"No story of a bear fight that was ever told can be much ahead of the actual incidents that go with a fight if it is a good one.

"If a man is after bears for profit it is better to trap them than to hunt them. When a bear finds himself caught by the leg in the heavy steel traps that are used, he will try and get to a rock and he will dash and pound the trap against that in efforts to break it, and there are instances known where Bruin has broken traps in that way. Well authenticated cases of bears gnawing or tearing their legs out of traps are known, and one of the longest bear chases I ever heard of was a chase after a three-legged bear, one of its legs having been left in a trap."

THE "BEST ROOM."

A Plea for the Reasonable Use and Enjoyment of the Parlor.

Many home builders do not consider a house complete without establishing in it a certain reserved apartment, remote from the social atmosphere of the living rooms, where the curtains are forever drawn except on very special occasions.

It serves oftentimes as a sort of monument to the family pride, as well as a drain on the original family exchequer—in short, the traditional "best room."

I remember, as a child, the recoil of my warm, active life currents from the gloom of this unexplored territory in the home of certain well-to-do country neighbors, where it was chiefly associated in my mind with weddings and funerals—generally the latter.

In aftertime calls with my mother I never sat down in the dim twilight of such a one without a chilly sensation in the region of the backbone, mingled with a vague notion of lurking uncertainties and the solemn occasion on which I had last entered those forbidden precincts.

Upon the same principle it is not difficult to account for the alleged ghostly occupants of certain of those stately English best rooms.

I visited several in my travelling days, and on every occasion confess to an instinctive shrinking from that sunless area, shut in by carved panelling, and inhabited by sombre figures, otherwise furniture standing about in stiff silence, either frowning in mahogany duskiness or muffled to their throats in shroud-like drapery.

With such facilities the manufacture of tall, gliding forms in regulation white is an easy matter for even a well-regulated imagination.

In justice to the English home, however, I will say that among the comfortable classes it is distinguished by an exceptional cosiness and the good cheer of generous hospitality, the rest of the house being as distinct from the dignified best room, where the latter rusts, as a sunny meadow from a cemetery.

In my own home there was too much of the republican spirit about the house to admit of exclusiveness being indulged in by any family rooms. Our carpets did not last well, but were thoroughly enjoyed while they did, and the furniture was never long enough in retirement to need shrouding nor take to itself aristocratic airs.

The most charming homes that it has been my good fortune to frequent were those in which the furnishings were made subservient to the family comfort; and where the harmony of the family life saluted one's perceptions with the restful assurance of a deep-breathing content.

Another feature was the cheerful tone of their fittings, light, soft tints prevailing in walls, curtain and carpets, and the furniture selected with an eye to comfort and convenience.

Style was sacrificed to the superior claims of books, music and the culture of flowers. The well-windowed apartments were open to the unrestrained occupancy of the freshest airs and the most golden of Summer sunshines, as to favored guests. The pictures, too, harmonized, bright, cheerful, suggestive, as if they had their mission in the family world, something to bring for its broadening, its progress and the fullness of its social life.

The occupants were not rich in the pecuniary sense, but, with the outlay adjusted to the income, the home was an expression of themselves, subject to necessary financial restrictions. There was withal that vivid intellectual activity and grasp through which large harvests of the highest pleasures were gathered in, and a power of spiritual selection by which the better elements of life around them were absorbed into their own.

To return to the original subject, let us have no stately apartments so isolated from the family existence that the children would not enter them after dark on pain of punishment if they refused; where the glory of sunlight and the sweetness of its breath are excluded as religiously as if they were intent on burglary.

I know this republican element treats their magnificence lightly, and shows it by playing hide and seek in their dusty corners, dancing on the mirrors, and leaving traces of its glowing feet and radiant smile on carpets and curtains without respect to texture or value; but let it come in.

While they are fading a little it is chasing the shadows before it out of our rooms and out of our hearts, banishing the unhealthy dampness, and making short work of the musty smells and fancies ditto, that lurked there in the dark.

A Farmer's Views on Good Breeding.

"But now," said the farmer, "this ere snubbin' buz'ness—good nater! what does it all amount to, anyway? What you've ben sayin' makes me think of what I hed up in Pomfret this summer.

"There was some folks come from the city somewhere to board with neighbor Wadkins, and their little boys they got to playin' with Asy's boys. My son, Asy, he lives down in Old Springfield, an' his little boys come up to farm it long with gran'pa. Come up ev'ry summer, they do.

"Wal, them Fletcher folks—the name was Fletcher—went 'round pooty middlin' promp,' an' the fust thing I knew along came Mr. Fletcher one day when I was to work out in the medder, an' sez he:

"'I don't want my children to play no more 'long with them boys o' yourn. I'm very partickelar 'bout who my children play with,' sez he.

"Wal, I could't help bein' sorter riled. Fletcher, he pitched in tol'able brash, an' Asy's boys—them little fellers—wal they know what belongs to good manners better'n some—wal, no matter 'bout that.

"But I kinder thought that I'd give Fletcher a little hyste, bein' he come at me so, an' I up an' told him, sez I:

"'I've been farmin' ever sence before you was born, an' I've hed a number of dogs at one time an' another, an' I've seen a good many more; an' there's some dogs that's alwus civil to other dogs, an' willin' to pass the time o' day with 'em, an' be friendly, an there's others that won't never have nothin' to do with nobody, but jest bustle up and snap an snarl at little dogs an' run away from big ones, an' I've alwus noticed this:

"'When there's one o' them dogs, that's too good for his neighbors, he's mebbe this or' mebbe that, but there's one thing he ain't, not by any chance; he ain't never a thoroughbred,' sez I."—[Detroit Free Press.

A Put-up Job.

Old Jew: "Now, Isaac, my leetle, dear poy, you preaks de glass an runs away mighty quick. Den I hollers 'Glass pudding' an gets a pig job."

Young Jew: "But vat vill I get?"

Old Jew: "You? Vy you get der exercise."—[Puck.

PULLING HEMP.

The Experience of a Man Who Knows What It Is To Be Hanged.

"You may talk about mad elephants let loose, and circus tigers on the rampage," said a man from Western Michigan the other day, "but they are no comparison to a crowd of angry and excited men hungering for your death.

"Four years ago I came into possession of three or four pieces of property in Southern Indiana, and I went down to look them over. At Jasper I concluded to get a saddle horse.

"One morning, almost before anybody in the town was astir, and while I was taking a before-breakfast walk, a stranger came along astride of a fine animal, and to my query as to whether he wanted to sell he returned a ready affirmative.

"It was a sorrel horse, spotted with white, and one to be recognized and identified on sight by any one who had ever seen him before. The price asked was $125, and though I beat the man down to $100 he told such a straight story that I could have no suspicions of him.

"He claimed to be a resident of Vincennes, and to have purchased the horse in New Albany.

"I was congratulated by the villagers on my purchase, and soon after breakfast set off for the South.

"After proceeding about ten miles, I turned to the left, and had gone about three miles when a band of horsemen, about a dozen strong, came riding from the opposite direction at a gallop. The instant we met they surrounded me. Some had revolvers and some guns, and I was menaced on all sides.

"I was astonished, of course, half believing I had fallen in with a band of robbers, but they quickly gave me to understand to the contrary. The horse under me had been stolen the previous night, or at an early hour in the morning, and the owner was among those who surrounded me.

"It didn't strike me that I looked like a horse thief, but those men were mad and excited, and they had me out of the saddle in a minute. Of course I protested, telling them who I was and where I could be identified, but as they hustled me under a tree and began to noose a rope the owner of the nag slapped me across the face and replied:

"'Shut up! You are the scoundrel, and denials will be of no avail! We'll choke the breath out of you in about half a minute!'

"They were going to hang an innocent man, and you can wager that I did some of the most vigorous kicking of my life.

"While they were noosing me and running the free end over a limb, I kept up my chin music, and one of the crowd became half convinced that I was telling the truth. He began to argue that it wouldn't take long to prove or disprove my story, but he was too late.

"Five or six men walked off with the rope and up I went. They let me hang for a few seconds and then lowered me, but only to repeat the dose twice more. By that time they had cooled off a bit, and my friend persuaded them that they could just as well finish the hanging at Jasper.

"I had fainted dead away, and when they poured whiskey down my throat and revived me it seemed as if my neck was two feet long. There was a deal of growling over the job not being finished then and there, but they finally put me on a horse and started for Jasper.

"The chap of whom I had purchased the animal, and who was, of course, the real thief, was so elated over the sale that he forgot himself and remained in Jasper to get drunk. He was speedily found in a saloon, and he made no pretense of innocence.

"I thought they would tear him to pieces then and there, but after beating him to a state of insensibility he was carried off into the country a couple of miles and left hanging beside the highway.

"I got back $90 of my money, and as it was handed to me by the leader, he said:

"'Stranger, we beg pardon for stretching your neck, but next time you buy a hoss in this State be a leetle careful to buy of the real owner.'"—[Detroit Free Press.

The Neglected South Pole.

In the way of positive exploration nothing has been undertaken within the Antartic Circle since a group of expeditions of which that commanded by Sir James Clark Ross is the most memorable.

More than a century ago the greatest navigator of all time, though from some neglect of personal distinction he has missed becoming one of the world's heroes, penetrated far behind the veil. Nearly fifty years passed before Cook had any followers. Then a succession of voyagers sailed for the South Pole.

Captain John Biscoe was the first actual discoverer of the Southern Continent in 1831. But his example was speedily imitated, and for a dozen years the Antartic Ocean was as favorite a field of maritime adventure as the Arctic. Frenchmen and Americans, the latter under Commodore Wilkes, of unfortunate Trent fame, threaded its multitudinous glaciers, and found land.

Sir James Clark Ross was happier still and in 1841 sailed within twelve degrees of the South Pole. He was able to calculate the approximate heights of two distant mountains, one an active volcano, which he christened after his ships, the Erebus and Terror.

A later expedition supplied a gap left in Sir James Ross's magnetic and meteorological observations; and it might have been supposed that land, as well as air and water, was soon about to be summoned to yield its secrets.

Suddenly silence fell once more upon the whole wide wilderness; and for forty years or more it has been practically unbroken, unless by the brief incursion of the Challenger, the interest of which was in inhabitants of the depths rather than in the geography of the region.

In the Twinkling of an Eye.

The photograph is now as nearly "instantaneous" as possible. When everything is ready, "Click!" and the artificial eyelid has opened and shut.

What has it seen in that little instant of time? If anything is in motion, it has been perceived in that fragment of a second as if motionless.

Men walking along the street are pictured with uplifted feet. A trotting horse may be caught with all of its four legs in the air, viewed just at the very moment when he was clear of the ground. A man leaping with a high pole may be pictured in mid-air, precisely in the position in which he appears at the highest altitude! Motion seems rest.

But this is not the most wonderful of its powers. Far beyond the keenness of human vision is its range of sight.

If the light is good, this sensitive plate of glass will have recorded and discerned a thousand uplifted faces as perfectly as the human eye perceives the features of a single countenance.

Every expression of joy or sorrow, every peculiarity of dress or attitude, the leaves of a forest or the grass by the wayside, will have been seen and delineated and retained perfectly in far less than the briefest possible twinkling of a human eye.

HORSES FOR THE CAVALRY.

An Army Officer Tells Some Secrets—Days and Days without a Sign of Verdure.

A few days ago a New York newspaper reporter engaged in conversation with a recruiting sergeant of the United States Cavalry service, and in the course of the chat the officer drifted into the discussion of the merits of horses supplied to the service, and the manner in which they are furnished to the Government.

Not long since five hundred horses were purchased in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and other large mercantile centres for troops in the four big Western departments of the Platte, Dakota, Missouri and Texas, in which divisions it is estimated that three-fourths of the army of our country is comprised.

"Most of our cavalry horses," said the recruiting sergeant, "are lost on the plains in the West. No one here East can conceive the rigor of our Western military duties or the hardships they entail for the soldiers and their beasts. We suppose that the great West is teeming with verdure and forage, whereas the fact is that in very many tracts of country scouting parties are compelled to ride for a week or more, at the rate of perhaps fifty miles a day, with no grain for their horses and very little grass by the way.

"A general scrutiny of the condemned army horses would show that their retirement from the service is due more to starvation than anything else. Very often the trooper's horse drops in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, and others are so badly used up that they never recover from the privation and fatigue and are finally condemned for use in the field and shipped to recruiting stations, where they answer much better even than green horses for drilling recruits."

"What are the physical qualifications demanded in the selection of horses for the cavalry service?"

"Well, in the first place, none but geldings are taken. The Government does not care for stallions or mares. The animal submitted for purchase should stand at least fifteen hands high and weigh about nine hundred pounds. He should be short in the back and also short in the pastern joints. A long-legged beast with a badly shaped head wouldn't pass muster at all. Low withers is one of the most essential points, because a horse with high withers is liable to work the saddle forward and get sores; and once in that condition he loses flesh and becomes worthless.

"In addition to these specifications he must be absolutely free from contracted hoofs or he won't pass the inspection of the board."

"In what manner are horses secured for cavalry service?"

"Generally by advertising. The particular class of animals desired are becoming scarcer every day. This, I suppose, is due to the fact that breeders are giving their attention to raising draught horses of the Percheron, Norman and similar stock, which are, of course, too slow for cavalry purposes.

"It is a singular fact that horse dealers, as a rule, consider the Government legitimate prey for all sorts of imposition. For instance, at the last inspection only eight out of sixty horses offered were accepted. Hostlers trotted them out for inspection full of confidence that they could unload their employers' stock of useless equines.

"Some of the animals' manes and foretops were plaited and decorated with strips of red flannel. Their tails were done up in common bagging of so bulky a shape as to suggest the probability of their being about ten feet long.

"Of course, these decorations had to come off to make sure that the tails were all there, and that the manes were of hair instead of oakum.

"The eyes of a horse under inspection are closely examined.

"If he, in general outline, is regarded as worthy of consideration at all, he is submitted to a rigorous examination—which takes up about a quarter of an hour—all over him from his teeth to his fetlocks and hoofs. Then the hostler is directed to walk the animal up and down the length of the yard and afterwards to run him as fast as the beast can go. If his action is easy he is ordered 'tied in' for the final inspection.

"The last test is a run up hill for a distance of two hundred yards or so, to see if his wind is good. No saddle is used. The hostler simply mounts and trots to the starting point, riding back as fast as a liberal application of cowhide to his beast can carry him.

"If the horse passes this muster he is purchased and led to the blacksmith shop to be branded. His first decoration is a big U. S. on the left shoulder.

"When he is detailed to a regiment he is burned again with the regimental brand, and with the brand of his company on the left hip. For more perfect identification he receives an additional marking on the hoof, and is then ready for business.

"I know of nothing more painful than the branding of a beast, and I think he knows of nothing more painful himself.

"The brands become obscure in a few years, and are necessarily renewed. It is a peculiar fact that when the time comes for renewing the operation nine out of ten animals remember the previous dose, and it is no easy matter to repeat it."

Better Green than Too Ripe.

"There's a hayseed, pa," said Johnny, as a substantial-looking countryman came into the cars the other morning.

"See here, Johnny," said pa, with threatening severity, "don't you ever let me hear you call anybody from the country a hayseed. Only ignorant persons designate country people by a term emblematic of entire greenness."

"I didn't know it was wrong, pa," expostulated the boy.

"My son, your grandparents, even down to the ground rung on the family step-ladder, were from the country, and—"

"Country people don't know as much as city people, do they, pa?"

"Certainly they do. Take a city bred man, put him on a farm among the articles he has in his daily diet, and he will ask questions fully as simple and stare about as badly as a countryman when he comes to the city. He'll want to know who churns the apple butter. He don't know whether potatoes grow on trees or bushes, and whether apples grow on stalks or not."

"I don't want to be green, anyhow, pa," persisted Johnny.

"Rather green than ripe, my boy. Always remember that extreme ripeness is the border land to permanent decay."

And the old man leaned back, having rubbed in something Johnny would never forget.—[Cincinnati Times-Star.

TWO WAYS OF CAR-DRIVING.

A Cheerful Jehu and a Morose One.—How It Pays To Be Goodnatured.

Coming down on a Fourth Avenue street car the other morning, we rode on the platform and found a veritable study in the driver. He was one of those jolly good natured souls that nothing seems to trouble or put out of temper.

There was a wagon on the track that was being unloaded, and we had to wait. The teamster glared at our driver, as they always do, as much as to say, "What yer goin' to do about it?" but received such a beaming smile in return, with a "take your time, old boy," that he finally grinned back and actually hurried up his work a little.

Turning to us as we moved on, this jolly car-driver said:

"No use in jawing these fellows. They are twice as long unloading if you do. My plan is to take everything good-natured and I get along a good deal better for it. Heigh, there!" (to a man on the crossing who didn't observe the car) "Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings."

"Do you have much trouble with teamsters?" we asked.

"Oh, some of them can act pretty mean, pretending not to hear when I blow my whistle, but if they want any jaw with me they must do it all themselves."

Just then a team pulled across the track ahead of us and blocked the way. The sullen driver appeared ready for the usual interchange of compliments, but our man grinned a merry grin and cried:

"Room enough for everybody if we take a little time," and the sullen chap hurried up his team.

"That's the way it works every time," said the driver, as he turned a broad smile to us. "Molasses catches more flies than vinegar, though some folks don't seem to know it.

"How are you, Billy?" (this to one of the ugliest-looking draymen that we ever saw). And the drayman, recognizing the car driver, nodded in return his ugly mug softening into something like amiability, under the melting influence of the good-natured man's smile.

"You know some of these fellows?" we suggested.

"Lots of 'em, for I've been on this line four years; and they know me. Never had any fuss worth speaking of. But there is one of our men, a crabbed driver, who is in a row from morning until night. Seems a teamster can't see him without wanting to lick him. He is howled at and sworn at along the entire route, and I know it must make his life a burden. But he is mostly to blame for it himself.

"He is always fretting and finding fault and naturally folks on the street don't like him. He makes all his passengers cross and blue, too, on account of the rows he gets into.

"I tell you, boss, the good-natured way is the easiest way to get through this life."

And our street car philosopher has the right of it.—[Texas Siftings.

SIGNS OF LUCK.

Information for the Superstitious and of Interest to Everybody.

Dream of eggs, sign of money.

Dream of snakes, sign of enemies.

If you sing before breakfast you'll cry before supper.

Dreaming of muddy or rushing water brings trouble.

Finding a horseshoe or four leaved clover brings good luck.

If you cut your nails or sneeze on Saturday you do it "for evil."

She who takes the last stitch at a quilting will be the first to marry.

If you cannot make up a handsome bed your husband will have a homely nose.

If you spill the salt some one will be "mad" with you unless you put some in the fire.

Stub your right toe, you are going where you are wanted; your left, where you are not wanted.

If the cock crows on the fence, the weather will be fair; if on the doorstep, he will bring company.

If the first Sunday in the month is unpleasant there will be but one pleasant Sunday during the month.

If by any chance a mourning hat or bonnet is placed upon your head you will need one of your own soon.

If your right ear burns, some one is praising you; if your left, your friends are raking you over the coals.

Returning to the house for a moment after having once started out will bring bad luck unless you sit down.

When, in dropping a fork, it strikes the floor and stands upright, it will bring a gentleman visitor; if a knife, a lady.

While at the washboard, if the suds splash and wet the clothes you wear you will have a drunken husband.

If you drop your dishcloth you will have company; also if you sweep a black mark or if two chairs stand accidentally back to back.

If a baby sees his face in the glass it will be the death of him. If his nails are cut he will be a thief. If he tumbles out of bed it will save his being a fool.

Break a mirror, sign of death. Death is also foretold by a dog howling under a window, hearing a mournful dove, a strange dove hovering about, or dreaming of a white horse.

If you see the new moon through a glass you will have sorrow as long as it lasts. If you see it fair in the face you'll have a fall. Over the left shoulder, bad luck; over the right, good luck.

Till the Doctor Comes.

Keep a wounded or injured person on the level if possible. Be very, very gentle. The handiest of all stretchers is a large shutter or door, with a mattress or pillows on it; or a plaid blanket used as a hammock will do, or a net hammock itself, if one be handy.

While one party is carrying home or to a drug store the injured person, some one must be sent to procure surgical assistance.

The sooner surgical aid is got the more chance of a speedy recovery will the patient have.

Be careful not to give brandy in injuries to the head. You might commit a fatal error.

The best way to distinguish a fracture from a dislocation is to find out by manipulation whether there is motion in the injured part. In dislocation the bone is immovably fixed.

Many dislocations can be treated successfully on the spot by the sufferer's friends.

Just a word about street accidents. Somehow or other in such cases one of the crowd usually turns out to be a surgeon; but if not, let one be speedily fetched. Meanwhile, ask the crowd, with all the respect due to crowds in the latter part of the nineteenth century, to stand back and give the patient air.

Too Many Enterprising Visitors.

There was one angry woman in Macon. Before she finished breakfast a sewing machine agent called on her. Thirty minutes later a female book agent called and talked two hours. In the afternoon a rat trap agent called, and just at nightfall an advertising agent threw into the front door a cake of soap wrapped in a bundle of colored circulars.

That woman's husband became very unhappy when he reached home at night.

YOUNG MOZART.

Amazing Precocity of the Great German Composer.

At five years of age Mozart began composing without the slightest guide. He formed the pieces on the piano, played them to his father, who then wrote them down.

It is strange that he was not a child when seated at the piano. Nobody dared address a joke to him or talk aloud. In a letter of his father's it is stated that some of his friends, who saw the child so very serious, predicted that he would not live long.

Although he willingly studied everything his father told him to work at, music filled his soul from early childhood to such an extent that when his toys had to be taken from one room to another he insisted on a march being sung, to the strains of which he walked in time and in procession with the person who assisted him.

From a letter from Court Trumpeter Andreas Schactner to Mozart's sister, I take the following details. I may first be allowed to say that a trumpeter then was not what he may be now, and that this Mr. Schactner was a man not only of musical but literary culture, who often lent a helping hand with Mozart's libretti. He writes:

"Once I came home from church with your father and we found Wolferl fully engaged with his pen." (Wolferl—the diminutive of Wolfgang—means in German, just the same as in English, a small wolf.) "The child had a paper before him and would not let us see what he wrote because it was not ready. It was full of ink spots, because he pushed his quill every time to the bottom of the inkstand. His father at last took it away from him and found it was the manuscript of a concerto for the piano, and on his remark that it was too difficult, the little boy jumped up and said, 'It is a concerto. Let those who want to play it study hard,' and he sat down to the instrument and played it."

Evidence of his miraculous capacities was given in his seventh year. A trio was played, and he begged to be allowed to play the second fiddle. His father, knowing that the boy had never had regular instruction, would not hear of it. The boy insisted. So the father ordered him out of the room.

He then resorted to the infallible means with which children and women govern their so called masters, the men—he began to cry. Of course one of the friends present begged that the child might be allowed to have his will, and, to the utter amazement of all present, he sat down and played without a fault, first the second, then the first fiddle, until it was the father's turn to shed tears of surprise and admiration.

Amateur Work.

Our grandmothers made jams and made them well; but our children paint jam pots, and paint them badly. That is the situation in a nutshell. In older English times folks either did nothing or they did something; but nowadays their lives are given up to strenuous idleness—to dressing up their lack of occupation in the clothes of industry.

How nice it is to think that noble lords now deign to soil their fingers with collodion, and make as great a mess of a dry plate as the heart could wish; that noble ladies can be seen, with Watteau aprons and gilt hair-pins, sticking up imitation dadoes in East-end school rooms; that princesses of the blood condescend to exhibit weak landscapes upon the walls of public galleries; that if one falls down in the street he can be picked up and cared for by a member of the Ambulance Society; that Cabinet ministers employ their spare moments in writing romances or cutting down oaks; that our dukes write learnedly on evolution, and our earls throw off little immoral French poems without perceptible diminution of their dignity.

I sometimes wonder whether the old days, when an artist or an author was merely a "painting fellow" or a "writing fellow;" when people who did not know or care anything about art or literature were contented to be ignorant of it; when the women were really housewives in the true sense of the word, and the men after their rough and, if you like, rather brutal field sports, drank themselves stolidly asleep after dinner—I wonder whether those days were not really preferable, if only because of their greater sincerity.

But anyhow, whether this be so or not, here the amateur is, and we must make the best of him. After all, as the college porter said to an undergradute of an unpopular tutor: "Remember, sir, he's a human being;" and though it is of the very essence of the contract that his work should be partial and deficient, it is not necessary that it should be either aimless, affected or unmeaning.—[Contemporary Review.

The Artist and the Baboons.

The San Francisco Examiner publishes the story of an artist in Africa, who left off sketching to kill a boa constrictor, and had a surprise on his return.

He says:

"When I got back to my easel, chair and umbrella, I was nearly dumbfounded at seeing a tribe of baboons playing with my painting materials.

"Two little fellows were up among the ribs of the umbrella, and another had his head out through a rent in the top. He looked like a little sweep with his head through the chimney on a frosty morning.

"It was one of the most comical things in the monkey line I ever witnessed.

"One big baboon was exploring with all his might the contents of a box of flake white, while the other was daubing the muzzle of a little baby that was sitting on its mother's back, she herself being engaged in breaking the handles and pulling out the hairs of my brushes.

"I never, in any monkey cage or menagerie, saw so many different colored monkeys.

"One big fellow, painted half red, half blue, with a great white patch over his left eye, was pulling the canvas (now twisted into a rope) from a big old woman, with two squalling baby monkeys with white muzzles and pink hair.

"Half a dozen others were fighting for the easel like sailors playing 'the tug of war.'

"Laying down my serpent's skin, I opened fire on them. Talk of scampering. The family opened out, running to all points of the compass.

"Baboons in green, yellow, pink, purple, scarlet, white with black spots, and black with yellow and every color spots! Such a variety of uniforms you never saw. Big fellows, four feet high; little fellows, crying and squalling for their mothers; mothers looking and crying for their babies.

"The excitement over, I went up to clear the wreck.

"If you can imagine the undivided attention of a band of two hundred baboons, for about two hours, to the limited space occupied by an artist's kit, ruin was, [illegible] some idea [illegible] to describe."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY - - - JULY 22, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.
FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.
FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

THE Irish Coercion bill was read the third time in the House of Lords on Monday last, and will doubtless pass that body, always subservient to the Queen's wishes, before the end of the present week.

THE Colorado beetle, familiarly known in this country as the "potato bug," is destroying the potato crop in Prussian Saxony. A Government commission has been appointed to devise means for the extermination of the pest.

THE McGlynn literature, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is beginning to be tiresome. The Church has excommunicated McGlynn for disobedience of the command to go to Rome and explain himself. He avers on the contrary, that he has been pushed aside for the promulgation of political principles of which the Church does not approve. A dispute in which the disputants do not agree as to the main facts is liable to be endless as well as useless. The public are already surfeited with this matter, and are looking ahead for something newer and livelier.

CONSTITUTIONAL prohibition has been given a year's trial in Rhode Island. The Providence *Journal* has secured reports from all parts of the State as to its workings, the summing up of which shows that drunkenness is just as prevalent under the new law as it was before it was adopted. Liquor is sold on the quiet everywhere. This does not necessarily prove that the law cannot be enforced, but that prohibition was accepted for political purposes by the dominant party with the deliberate intention of allowing it to become a dead letter. Political prohibition does does not prohibit either in Rhode Island or elsewhere.

MICHAEL DAVITT, who, with his father's family, was the victim of a ruthless eviction when he was a small boy, has good reason to feel an undying hatred towards the English government, but he completely lost his head last week when in a couple of brief speeches, he advised the Irish tenants to meet force with force in defending their possessions against the government evictors. Mr. Redmond and other trusted followers of Mr. Parnell's policy in Ireland, have taken Mr. Davitt severly to task for his ill timed and intemperate utterances, and Davitt will doubtless retreat from his position when he sees, as he must see, the damaging effect that will result to the Irish cause if his advice is followed out by those to whom it was given.

FERDINAND KREINER, of Bradford, McKean county, claiming to have the power so to do, has published a call for a State Convention of the Union Labor Party, to meet at Williamsport, on Wednesday, September 7th. According to the call the Convention will consist of one delegate from each local assembly of the Knights of Labor, Trades Unions, Farmer's Alliance, Grangers, Patrons of Husbandry, Agricultural Wheels and Soldiers organizations. And as if this was not variety enough, the call also states that the Greenback party, Anti-Monopoly Leagues and People's party will be allowed the same representation as their respective organizations now admit to their State Conventions. Kreiner evidently believes that in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

THE evidence of President Cleveland's growing strenght with the people all over the country are so manifest that every man who runs may read. This was well illustrated, in a local point of view, in a series of brief interviews with the magistrates of Davidson county, Tennessee, at their meeting as a county court in Nashville, the other day, published by the *American* of that city. These magistrates came from all parts of the county, and are for the most part leading farmers of their respective localities, so that their views constitute as fair an expression of public opinion as could easily be obtained. Excluding the Republican members of the court, *forty-three* Democrats gave their choice for President and *forty-two* of them were for Cleveland, and one favored Judge Thurman. The question submitted to them by the *American* was, "who is your choice for President and why?" The answers to the latter clause of the question are interesting and we quote several of them as fair samples: "Grover Cleveland, because he is honest and upright and knows his duty and is not afraid to perform it." "Grover Cleveland, because he has administered the government in the interest of the people at large, as far as I can Judge;" "Grover Cleveland, because he is a good man;" "Grover Cleveland, because he is an honest man;" "Grover Cleveland, because he does what he believes to be correct and stands firm to his pledges;" "Grover Cleveland, because he has the manhood to do what he thinks right." The *American* in commenting on these answers, says that this is a fair exhibit of public sentiment in Tennessee." It declares, moreover, its belief that similar efforts "would develop exactly this state of feeling in all parts of the South," and concludes its article by saying: "That the masses are with Mr. Cleveland as they have been with no man since the days of Jackson, there is not a doubt, and because he is honest, fearless and capable.

THE theory of our government is that it was established by the people, through the people and for the people, and this is true not only in relation to the National and State governments, but also in regard to the government of counties, cities, towns and townships. The people, who are the source of all power, select, or are supposed to select, their own agents to administer their State or municipal affairs. A wonderful change, however, has rapidly been going on in many localities in this respect and the big party leaders familiarly known as "Bosses," have usurped the rights of the people and kindly undertaken to furnish the men who are to rule over them. This has now come to be notably the case in Philadelphia. Three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one Judge of the Orphan's Court, a Sheriff, City Controller, Recorder of Deeds and County Commissioners are to be voted for by the Republican voters of that city next November, and on the theory we have referred to they should have the clear and absolute right to select the candidates for the above named offices. Are they doing it or will they be permitted to do it? Not at all, for the work has been taken off their hands by *four* men named McManes, Disston, Lane and Leeds, known as the four Republican bosses of that city, who have already selected the candidates and announced their names. No man stands the ghost of a chance to secure a nomination for any one of the above named offices in that city unless he has the endorsement of the four big bosses, no matter how competent and deserving he may be. The different city conventions will simply meet and submissively register the decree of the bosses and the Republican voters will then be told, with the penalty of political ostracism held over their heads if they refuse, to vote for a ticket with the selection of which they had no more to do than an inhabitant of one of the South Sea islands. And they will do it too and like serfs perform the task allotted to them. Having become used to it they seem to like it.

JACOB SHARP, the rich New Yorker, who was convicted of the offense of having bribed several members of the Board of Aldermen of that city, was sentenced on yesterday week by Judge Barrett to four years in the Sing Sing penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000. A motion made by his counsel for a permanent stay to keep Sharp from going to Sing Sing until his case is passed upon by the Supreme Court in October was to have been argued on Monday last, but was continued until to-day. Sharp is completely broken down and if his sentence is carried into effect it is very certain that his death will occur before he has served out very much of his term. It is said that an application will be made to Governor Hill to pardon him. If this is done it is entirely safe to predict that it will be unavailing. If New York, however, had a Governor such as Pennsylvania had in 1882 in the person of Henry M. Hoyt, and also a Pardon Board dominated by a man like Matthew S. Quay, the New York boodler might escape punishment as easily as William H. Kemble did, between whom and Sharp there is only this difference, that Kemble attempted to bribe several members of the Legislature, while Sharp's operations were confined to debauching fifteen or twenty New York Aldermen. Kemble is still President of the People's Bank, in Philadelphia, holding thousands of dollars of the State's money on deposit entrusted to his bank by Quay as State Treasurer, while Quay himself in January last was elected to the United Senate by the Republican Legislature of this "Boss" ridden Commonwealth. Great is "Bill" Kemble, of Philadelphia, but greater far is Matthew Stanley Quay, of Beaver county.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio met at Cleveland on Wednesday last to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. As no nomination would be made until yesterday we cannot this week give the result of its proceedings. Judge Thurman, who is in Boston and who could easily have the nomination if he would consent to take it, published a letter last week absolutely declining to be a candidate. His refusal to permit his name to be used in the Convention narrows the contest down to Thomas E. Powell, Congressman Martin A. Foran and Congressman James Campbell, with the chances in favor of the first named gentleman. The Republican Convention of the same State will meet at Toledo on Wednesday next. The present Governor, Foraker, will be renominated and a resolution offered in favor of John Sherman as the next Republican candidate for President, which, from present appearances will be adopted, although Blaine's friends in the State avow their determination vigorously to oppose it.

HON R. M. T. HUNTER died at his home in Essex county, Va., on Tuesday last, in the 78th year of his age. He was a very prominent public man in his day, having served several terms in Congress and having been elected Speaker of the House in 1839. He was subsequently elected United States Senator, and was a prominent candidate against Douglass for the Presidential nomination at the National Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860.

THE strike in the coke region which has lasted three months, and is estimated to have cost the workmen a million and a half of dollars in wages, is at an end. At least a Connellsville dispatch of Tuesday last says that the Miners Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor miners, both held a delegate Convention at Scottdale on that day and passed resolutions to resume work on conditon that the coke operators will meet their committee to arrange a scale of wages. It is understood that the operators will accept the conditions, that the Pinkerton policemen who have been in the coke region for two weeks will be at once withdrawn and that work will be resumed. The general belief that the strike is over has caused great rejoicing throughout Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

The Blaine Outlook.

Mr. Blaine confidently expects to be the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1888. He has very good reasons for his confidence. His great strength at the polls was proved in 1884, and in the weakened and disorganized condition of his party the power to get votes, no matter how, why, or whence, is pretty sure to be the dominant consideration with the nominating convention. Mr. Blaine's friends are adroit and active. They know how to make stepping-stones for him out of the ambitions of other men, and his unquestioned and wide popularity makes easy the work they and he are now carrying on. So far as the nomination is concerned the Blaine outlook is golden.

The naturally fatuous and the habitually hopeful among Mr. Blaine's friends feel also a complacent assurance of his election. They count upon the Labor vote, offsetting the Mugwump defection and the loss to the Prohibitionists, to give them the victory they so ardently desire and can in no way attain through Republican votes. But already, if we may judge from certain faint but significant indications, the more perspicacious and thoughtful Blaine schemers "see with alarm," as the platforms have it, that the placing of a Labor candidate in the field would be their destruction. And it is only their habit of regarding Mr. Blaine as a man of destiny, sure to win when the possibilities of unfavoring accidents have been exhausted, that has thus far blinded them to the certain effect upon their candidate of a large Labor vote.

Mr. Blaine came so near to the victory in 1884 that his grievously disappointed supporters have been able to attribute his defeat to a variety of trivial causes. It was Dr. Burchard's alliteration. It was the rain in Northern and Western New York. It was the Stalwart defection in Oneida. It was anything, everything, save the Mugwumps. But our Blaine friends are less inclined to dwell upon the influences which brought to Mr. Blaine the thousands of votes that so nearly counterbalanced the large admitted defections and left him when the polls were closed only 1000 votes short of victory. All the world knows, however, that these votes were Irish Catholic votes, and they were cast for Mr. Blaine because they were Irish and because they were Catholic. Now, what becomes of Mr. Blaine as a Presidential candidate when these Irish Catholic votes are taken from his column and transferred to a Labor candidate, as they most assuredly will be if such a candidate is placed in the field next year? Granted that 70 per cent. of the Labor party is of Democratic antecedents, as Mr. Blaine's friends assert with ever-increasing satisfaction. But this percentage, useful and safe enough for use in prognostications concerning the State elections this fall, becomes terribly misleading when applied to calculations based on the vote of 1884, since in that year many thousands of the voters who up to that time had been Democrats and now are of the Labor party, United or Union, cast their ballots for Mr. Blaine. Deprive him of these thousands of votes and of the 30 per cent. of the Labor vote that is admittedly Republican and the net result must be of a character to plunge into the deepest gloom the soul of any rational Blaine man who contemplates it even from this distance. For the Democratic party can with the utmost complacency make its contribution to the Labor vote so long as it is reasonably certain that the Blaine contribution, and that from a minority party, is in the proportion of about two to one.

And how will Mr. Blaine's adroit managers avert this visible disaster? Perhaps by an alliance with the Labor party. But that would be extremely awkward, not to say dangerous, since the United Labor party, which is the most prominent now in the field, holds views in respect to land ownership that the bone and sinew of the Republican party look on with abhorrence, and its idol and chief preacher is Henry George, an avowed free trader, and inexpressibly obnoxious to the Iron and Steel Association and to protected manufacturers generally. Plainly, such an alliance is not to be thought of, though it would be like Mr. Blaine to make it secretly and encounter the bad luck of a ruinous exposure just before election. Then there is the McGlynn complication. Will the Blaine managers take the part of the excommunicated priest against the Roman Catholic authorities who were so friendly to them in 1884? Or will they court the hierarchs and so forfeit the votes and the sympathy of the followers of George, McMackin and McGlynn? Altogether the Blaine situation is singular and ticklish and painful.—*New York Times, Ind. Rep.*

Ireland's Future

In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, Ireland will be in the condition into which it was designed by the coercion bill that the people of that unhappy country should be plunged. There will be wholesale evictions on the one hand and determined resistance on the other—arrests of Irish leaders by the score, perhaps by the hundred, and all the surroundings and conditions and outrages and suffering of a state of anarchy deliberately planned by the English government to be precipitated in the name of the Queen in her jubilee year.

Fortunately the contemplated crime cannot be committed in secret. All the world is looking toward Ireland to-day with a sympathy like that aroused by Mr. Gladstone in England a few years ago in behalf of Bulgaria. It is not alone the eyes of spies and policemen that are looking at what is happening in Ireland. At Coolgrardy, where the barbarities of the eviction campaigns at Bodyke and Glenbeigh are now operating, there are many on-lookers, including members of Parliament and Monsignor Persico, the Papal commissioner. English women are there, too, ready to carry the tale of horror back to England. For a long time English misrule in Ireland was done in the dark. Only Irish ears listened to the tale of Ireland's wrongs. Only Irish hearts beat in sympathy for Ireland's woes. Now however, English men and English women are determined that every detail of the great wrong shall be kown to the world, and Tory misgovernment cannot long withstand the publicity to which it is determined every official act in Ireland must be made subject.

Besides, a great party in England stands ready to afford the Irish people countenance and support in their extremity. This will be done openly, as the great movements in England in behalf of liberty and progress always have been done. The coming week is to witness the inauguration of this new force in favor of Ireland. A conference of the Radical and Liberal clubs of London is to be held on Wednesday to devise the best means by which Englishmen can come to the relief of the Irish people during the impending crisis. On the same day the Liberal members of Parliament are to give a banquet to Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. These are significant signs which show that the day when justice will be done to Ireland is near at hand. The coercion bill of 1887 must prove the last fruitless act of British tyranny in Ireland.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

A ST. LOUIS Court has decided that playing base ball on Sunday is lawful, according to the proprieties of the Sabbath and within the intent of the Christian observance of that day. The decision by "Edward A. Noonan, Judge St. Louis Court Criminal Correction."

The Way the Wife of the Young Chinese Emperor was Chosen.

In the San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 3 was the following:

The Chinese residents of this city were somewhat anxiously awaiting the arrival of news relating to the approaching nuptials of his Imperial Majesty Kwong Suey, "Son of Heaven" and "Lord of Ten Thousand Years," etc. A dispatch received in this city yesterday announced that a bride had been selected for the young Emperor, and that $5,000,000 would be expended in the celebration of the most auspicious event.

As soon as it becomes known when the imperial affair will take place the Emperor's wealthy and loyal citizens of this city will prepare for the proper observance of the event. The day will be made a holiday, the dragon flag will be floated, feasting made the order of business, and perhaps a procession and other exercises will be held. But as yet the date of the marriage remains with the fates, which the astrologers of the Empire must divine.

The first ceremony of betrothal has now been observed. This is the choice of the bride. A Chinese Empress is not chosen for nobility of family or reputation, although generally she is taken from the nobility. Her personal beauty is the almost exclusive requirement. The mother of Hien Fung, a former Empress, kept a fruit stall. The Emperor himself has nothing whatever to do with the selection of the Empress. The present Empress Dowager, who is a very able woman, and who has reigned as Regent, some time since issued an edict through the Pekin *Gazette* that the Emperor should marry, and set a date when a reception should be held to candidates for the high honor. On the appointed day the Mongolian papas and mammas took their fairest daughters to the Empress' palace. The Empress with her ladies, then chose the handsomest virgin. She should be Empress. But the Emperor is also legally entitled to eight Queens. Consequently eight other handsome virgins were chosen to fill these high offices. The personality of these selections has not reached this city, but the next mail is expected to furnish the particulars. It is now the duty of the Imperial Board of Astrologers to consult the stars and determine the lucky day when, if the marriage takes place, all will be well. If it does not go well all will go wrong with the astrologers. They are consequently very careful, and consult the stars and various deities favorable to matrimony. The date of the marriage being discovered, other ceremonies ensue, such as the presentation of 100 cakes to the Empress elect. If the Emperor should die before the wedding takes place it would be quite the proper thing for the fiancee to commit suicide. At any rate, she must go and live at the palace and remain a virgin. When she is 61 years of age she will be rewarded by the reverence of her relatives. The Emperor Kwong Suey, from all accounts, is a very commendable young man, and has considerable influence with Confucius and the other gods. On May 4, for instance, he prayed for rain, the China papers relate. On May 13 it rained. All China fell down on its kness to express thanks for the beneficent hearing of Kwong Suey's petition.

Suey was born in 1871, and was crowned at the age of 4. He is the son of the seventh brother of the Emperor preceding the last. It is expected that after his marriage the Empress Dowager will hand over the reins of government entirely to Suey.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. MARTIN, of Kansas, is engaged in a curious controversy with some of the opponents of enforced teetotalism in regard to the effect of the Prohibition policy on the material interests of that State. On the part of some over-zealous enemies of Prohibition it is contended that this system has retarded the growth and prosperity of Kansas. Governor Martin, to meet this sort of assertion, presents an array of statistics to show how rapidly Kansas has increased in population in the brief period since Prohibition became a law. It is probable that Prohibition has had no influence in this respect in one way or another. Kansas has marched forward with amazing rapidity ever since its organization as a Territory. Even the conflicts over the slavery question that marked its early history did not seriously retard the growth of Kansas. If Prohibition should be so rigorously enforced that the people would be unable to obtain liquors it might be possible to form some estimate of the influence of this system upon their material and moral prosperity. But such notoriously has not been the case. While the saloons have been closed, the drug stores are doing a thriving business in the sale of liquors, and citizens have no difficulty in obtaining their private supplies from other States. Immigration to Kansas is not, therefore, likely to be materially retarded merely because Prohibition has changed the method of liquor supply. Many German immigrants are no doubt incommoded by a fanatical policy that discriminates against their favorite beer, but this fact has not influenced many of them in making choice of homes, weighed as it was against the advantages of a fertile soil and salubrious climate. On the other hand, it not probable that immigration to Kansas has been promoted in the least by the prohibitory liquor policy, as Governor Martin pretends. The policy has not been in operation long enough in Kansas to permit any conclusions to be drawn in regard to its effects for good or evil. Therefore the assertions on each side as to the influence of Prohibition on the grownh of the State are utterly devoid of weight. The population of Maine actually declined between 1860 and 1870, and is nearly at a standstill now; but it would hardly do to assume that this cessation of growth has been caused by the prohibitory liquor laws, which have been in operation in that State for more than thirty years. —*Philadelphia Record.*

The President's Peril.

An accident happened to the President's train on the return from Clayton on last Saturday evening, one mile north of Glendale, killing the engineer. There was considerable excitement at the time

The engineer had his hand on the whistle to blow for Stiles Crossing, when the connecting bar to the forward driver on the right hand side of the engine broke and the huge piece of steel revolved with terrible velocity, tearing out one side of the cab and ripping up the ties and the ground as the engine rushed along. A huge fracture was made in the boiler and the steam escaped in volume. The President, when informed of the affair, said he thought there was something serious the matter when the saw he clouds of steam.

Reilly, the engineer, who had saved his fireman by forcing him on top of the cab, was found lying alongside his engine dead.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Prior to the red-letter McGlynn case but two American priests had been excommunicated. These were Dr. Forbes, of New York, and Father Chiniquey, a Canadian.

—The great subterranean fire which started from a driver's lamp in the Standard Mines at Mount Pleasant nearly a year ago, has been extinguished after consuming nearly a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property.

—It is reported from Ishpeming, Michigan, that assays of the quartz found on the gold prospect of the Lake Superior Iron Company, west of that city, gave $13 in gold from twelve ounces of rock, or $35,000 gold to the ton. Miners have traced a vein 200 on the surface.

—Jonathan Houstin, a ragged old man, of Decatur, Ind., died recently, and the authorities ordered his clothes to be burned. Before the order was carried out the rags were examined, and $200 in currency and $4,300 in certificates of deposit in the Adams County Bank were found.

—Captain William Burgess, of Chambersburg, while cleaning a revolver on Monday last, accidentally shot and killed himself. He served with distinction through the war, and was commander of Housum Post, G. A. R. 1877 and 1878 he represented Franklin county in the State Legislature.

—Thirty-five hundred crates of tomatoes from the steamer City of Augusta's cargo of 6,000 packages of Savannah "garden truck" were sent outside of New York harbor on Wednesday of last week and dumped into the sea. Meeting hot weather in rather ripe condition made them not worth the cost of freight.

—A Boston man after getting on a Brooklyn street car discovered that he had no change less than a $50 bill. The conductor lent him his fare and the man took his name and address. One day last week the conductor received a check for $5 from the Boston man in appreciation of his kindness in lending the nickel.

—Detectives just returned from the scene of the reported massacre of Chinese, on Snake river, Oregon, report that there is every reason to believe that the Chinese whose bodies were found in the river were murdered by their companions and not by whites or Indians. There were two rival factions mining in the same locality.

—James Tolly, an eccentric farmer, had $1,500 stolen from his house by burglars recently. The burglars overlooked $20,000 in coin. On Wednesday of last week Tolly was persuaded by his wife to bring the coin to Shelbyville, Ill., and deposit it in the bank. The coin was in one package and two men were required to move it in from the wagon.

—While John Kellog, the rich miner, was prospecting he had with him a faithful donkey. One day while Kellog was eating his dinner the donkey pawed around in the snow and uncovered some mineral, which, when worked, proved to be one of the richest lodes in the West. Kellogg has taken good care of the donkey since, having pensioned him for life.

—On last Sunday week a sixteen-year-old boy, named Potter, left Portia, Arkansas, to ride home with a man named Lester. When they got on the outskirts of the town Potter drew a pistol and demanded Lester's money. Lester handed over $150. At the same time he drew a revolver and shot Potter. At the same time Potter fired, severely wounding Lester.

—Five Brooklyn parrots living on one street fool the car drivers nearly every day by whistling exactly like the conductors. When a conductor whistles for his car to stop the parrot whistles, and the car starts again. Sometimes they whistle for it to stop, and after the conductor whistles for it to start again the driver hears another whistle from the parrot and stops the car.

—An old German farmer, living about 10 miles back of Schewaing, Mich., has a wild cat for a pet. It was caught when very young, but has now been the familiar friend of the farmer for eight years. It follows him like a dog and is truly loyal, with one exception, and that is that he dotes on chickens. This is slightly offset by the fact that he can kill more rats than a thousand tame cats.

—According to a telegram from Canajoharie, New York, a careful review of the hop prospects in the Mohawk Valley shows that as yet no lice of consequence have appeared and the vines look decidedly healthy and promising. Early hops are ripening sooner than usual and will need picking in two weeks. The general prospect is only for one-third the average yield, because of the yards obliterated and the ravages of lice last year.

— A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "If you want to see corn grow come to Iowa. The hot weather the past week has made the corn grow rapidly. It has advanced far beyond the point reached at this date last year. With good climatic conditions and with the largely increased acreage Iowa will harvest the biggest crop it has had, which means 300,000,000 bushels. Wheat is being cut and the yield is better than expected. The same is true of oats."

—A telegram from Philadelphia says that there is every reason to believe that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will make a desperate resistance against the attempt to build the South Pennsylvania Railroad. The counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced that they shall defend the transer of the property to that Company vigorously and will contend that it was legal, having been made between the South Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Company, which are not competing lines.

—General Franz Sigel is at present visiting the battlefields of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and Pea Ridge, Ark., in which engagements he took so prominent a part. The visit is made to refresh his memory of the places and events of twenty-six years ago. He complains of finding much trouble in locating some particular places, owing to the wonderful change in the topography of the country. Villages, like Springfield of 1862, have become cities, forests have disappeared and fields have been built upon.

—Andrew Meyer, a farmer living near Mexico, Mo., was attacked by a vicious horse and completely scalped. His left cheek and a portion of the upper lip were also torn away by the animal's teeth. A physician was sent for, but was slow in coming, and Mrs. Meyer, using a common needle and black thread, replaced the lacerated cheek and lip and sewed them in place. She then began on the scalp, which she sewed to the flesh on the head, and had nearly finished the work when the physician arrived. Her work was pronounced excellent by the doctor.

—Sam Peters is a good looking young negro, who has been hauling watermelons into Quitman, Ga., from his master's farm in Brooks county. On the way he always kept a sharp lookout for a pretty yellow girl who sometimes flirted with him from the roadside. Last Monday, as he was passing her house, she cried out: "Wish I had one of dem are watermelons." Sam said he would give her the biggest one in the lot if she would ride into town with him, and she accepted. By the time they had reached town Sam had persuaded her to marry him; a preacher was hunted up and the knot was tied.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—While Mrs. John A. Logan, in company with Mrs. Henry Campbell, of Carbondale, Pa., was riding on Friday the horse became frightened and backed the buggy over an embankment. Mrs. Logan, in attempting to jump out, caught her foot in a wheel and was thrown under the horse's feet, sustaining a severe scalp wound, and her left arm and side were badly bruised. A surgeon was immediately called, who pronounced the wound quite serious, but not necessarily dangerous.

—Two brothers who had never seen each other before met in a New York street car one day last week. One was James Waddell, of Murray, I. T., the other Smallwood Waddell. The latter thought James looked like himself and asked him his name. Thereupon explanations followed which showed that they were brothers. Smallwood had left home in Manchester, England, two years before James was born. He had been in Peru 32 years and had not heard from home in 20 years. James was in business in Murray, I. T.

—While digging a well about 20 miles from the Texas line, in Lincoln county, N. M., Mr. J. H. Miller discovered an elephant tusk three feet long and four inches in diameter. The tusk was in a splendid state of preservation when exhumed, but after being exposed to the sun it began to crack and shell. There was at last report in sight a rib-bone, in the side of the well bedded in white sand, and about 12 inches thick. A tooth has since been dug out. Mr. Miller thinks the entire skeleton is near, as there is no sign of wash below.

—Enjah Youngblood, of Coffee county, Ga., has killed 690 deer. He is one of Coffee county's most successful farmers, and lives now on one of the poorest places in the county and makes plenty. He said that since 1840 11 families have starved in that place, but he makes plenty and sells corn, potatoes and bacon. He says any man who cannot make a living in Coffee county should not live. He is 61 years old, can walk all day in the woods, and will walk a mile to head a deer or wild cat [illegible] years old "Atman" bark. He has killed 240 wild cats.

—A man near London recently made a bet that he could kill, clean, cook and eat a spring chicken in fifteen minutes. Preparatory to the contest he secured the chicken and provided himself with a pot of boiling water, a bucket of cold water, a hot skillet and a hot flat-iron. When time was called he jerked the chicken's head off, doused it in a pot of boiling water, slipped the feathers off, cleaned it, and then laid the fry flat in the pan, with the flat iron on top to cook the upper side. At the close of eleven and a half minutes he had the chicken bones beautifully polished.

—George Johnson, aged 78, died at the Bristol town farm on Sunday last. He was an interesting character, his chief notoriety being in his effort to perfect perpetual motion. He became so engaged in this subject about forty years ago, at the time of the perpetual motion craze, that his mind became unbalanced, and since that time he contrived several ingenious devices which are curiosities. Some are now in the possession of A. C. Bailey, of Bristol. Mr. Johnson was a mechanic of more than common skill in the use of tools, yet he was never able to use his ability to accummulate any property.

—Not long since the sloop which carries the mail to Apalachicola was capsized in a squall and sank in twelve feet of water. The crew got safely to shore. The next day another sloop and schooner went out to raise the craft. A huge shark was evidently in possession, and it was deemed advisable to first dispense with his company. A shark hook was baited, and after half an hour's coaxing he took the bait and hook and was hauled on deck. On cutting him open it was evident he had been the cabin of the sloop, as they found three canvassed hams, one pair of new shoes, and the leather mail pouch all of which were saved in good other.

—The oldest man in the world is said to be James James, a colored citizen of the United States, who resides at Santa Rosa, Mexico. He is 135 years old. He was born near Dorchester, S. C., in 1752. He was one of the laborers at Fort Moultrie during the unsuccessful attack by the British fleet in 1776. He was then twenty-four years old. His master, James James, manned one of the guns during the fight. His last owner was Henry James, who moved into Mexico in 1858 in order that his slaves might become free before his death. At present the rheumatism keeps James from walking, but he can drag himself a short distance, and otherwise is in fairly good health.

—Lieutenant James W. Craydon, of the United States Navy, the inventor of the new method of using dynamite in naval warfare, at Indianapolis on Wednesday of last week filed a rather sensational suit for divorce from his wife. He alleges that two years ago, while he was engaged in making experiments for the Chinese Government at Hong Kong, his wife asked him while he was ill for a blank check on his bank to enable her to get whatever money she needed for household expenses. He gave her the check and he filled it out for $27,000, his entire balance. After drawing the money she saild for America. After fulfilling his contract with the Chinese Government he came to this country to hunt for her and his children, but has been unable to find them.

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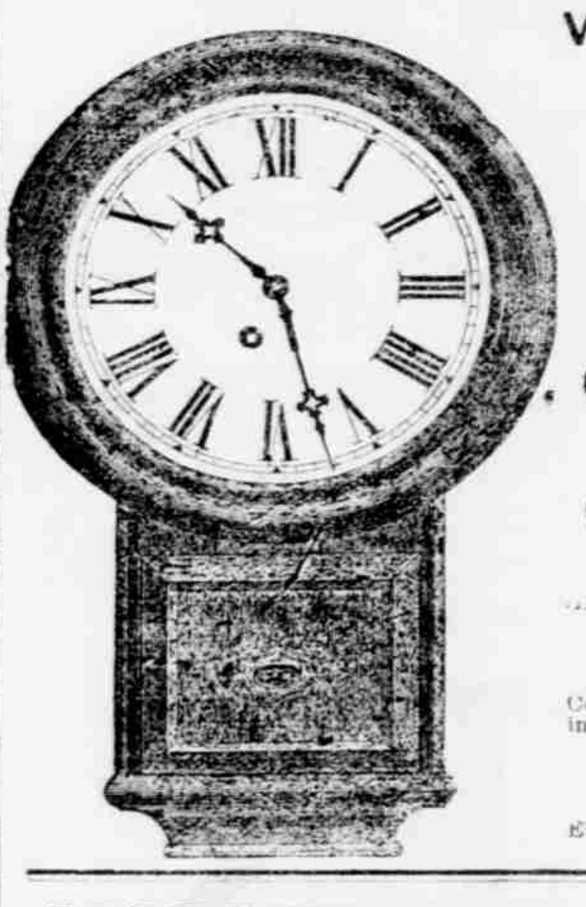

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Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

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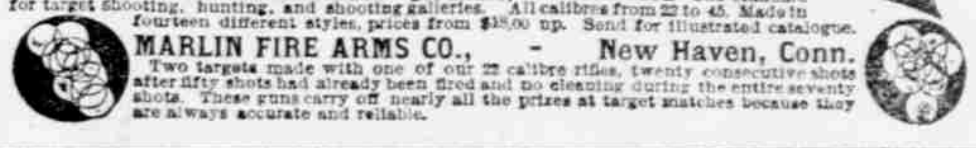

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.

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A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.

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TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.

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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Secretary of the School Board of Allegheny Township, for the erection of a

New School House,

on land of Adam Hammond in said Township until SATURDAY, JULY 2nd 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Plans and specifications the same as the Bradley School, except the new building is to be weatherboarded with good dry Hemlock siding, and a girder is to be put under the sleepers the entire length of the building, and a butment of stone is to be put under the centre of the girder. No seats to be put in the building by the contractor, and the material of the whole to be good dry lumber, and No. One shingles. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The building to be well painted inside and out, and all to be finished in a good workmanlike manner by the 15th of October, 1887. The contractor to have the old school building on the site of the new building.

By order of the Board.
W. A. B. LITTLE, Sec'y.
Allegheny Twp., June 17, 1887.-4w.

LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Cambria county, at their office, in Ebensburg, Pa., until One o'clock, p. m., June 27th 1887, for constructing abutments with wing-walls, and an Iron Bridge to be erected across Chest Creek, at Eckenrode's Mill, between Carroll and Allegheny Townships. The length of bridge to be 110 feet with a 14 foot roadway. Plans and specifications of abutments can be seen at the Commissioners Office

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Commissioners.
Attest,
D. A. McGough, Clerk.
Ebensburg, June 17, 1887.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

MR. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

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NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

RELIABLE REMEDY. For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

It is certain in its effects It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by *assisting*, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. [illegible]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

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Over 2,000 pages. *Fully Illustrated.* Ag'ts wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS! The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 2d, 1887, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE,
Secretary.
July 15, 2t.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City.
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Jan. 14 '87

EXECUTRIX NOTICE. Estate of John Grimes, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of John Grimes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment with delay, and those having claims against the same should present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
MARGARET GRIMES,
Executrix.
Allegheny twp., July 15.

BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.

By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.

March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

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AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1883.

Hay Fever CATARRH

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

Try the Cure.

Ely's Cream Balm.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JULY 22, 1887.

ONE-PRICE

HOUSE.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILK MITTS!

We will offer for the next few days a Special Bargain in Silk Mitts in all Desirable Shades. At 25c. what you will be asked 50 and 75c. elsewhere. At 37½c. what other stores ask 62½, 75, 87½ and $1 for. Of course those who come first will have the best range of styles and colors to select from. Therefore, don't miss the first opportunity.

WM. F. GABLE & CO., 1402 Eleventh Ave.

ONE-PRICE

HOUSE.

HARD TIMES FOR OUR COMPETITORS!

Our low prices and Superior Goods makes it hot for them.

Our fondest hopes regarding this season's business have been fully realized. Our present boom (while others actually doing nothing) proves that our endeavor to be below all would-be competiors in price and above them in quality and wormanship, has satisfied the people.

We have now the biggest starter of the season, ready for our customers—an opportunity to secure a bargain that everybody should take advantage of.

Men's strong working suits for 2.90, sold elsewhere at $3.75; men's navy blue suits, fast colors, for $4.38, sold elsewhere at 6 and $7; men's cassimere suits for 5, 6 and $7, sold elsewhere at 8, 9 and $10; men's all wool, cheviot suits for 7.50, 8 and $9, sold elsewhere at 10, 11 and $12; Boys' sailor suits 78cts. each, sold elsewhere at $1.50; boys' pin dot suits for 94cts., sold elsewhere at $1.75; boys' honest wearing plaid suits for 98cts., sold elsewhere at $2; boys' elegantly finished Robinson cassimere suits for $1.75, sold elsewhere at $3.

These are only a few of the many bargains that we are now offering. You must see our stock before you can form any opinion of the amount of money we can save you on every purchase.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Dog days began on Sunday July 10, and will end on August 22nd.

—An excursion party from Lilly will visit Coalport to-morrow (Saturday).

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have built a new shed at the depot at Cresson.

—The Westmoreland county fair will be held on October 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

—Mr. D. Foster Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, spent a few days in town during the present week.

—Prof. J. S. Foley is laid up at the Blair House in this place, with inflamatory rheumatism.

—The Jefferson base ball club will hold a picnic in Rorabaugh's grove, close to that place on Saturday.

—Mrs. James A. Porter, of Pratt, Kansas, is visiting her mother Mrs. Rosanna Achle, of this place.

—The Bellefonte iron and nail company has an order for 1,000 kegs of nails for Mexico and 5,000 for Cuba.

—One thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davison's for which the highest market price will be paid.

—President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with his family is stopping at Cresson.

—Mrs. Samuel A. Shoemaker and family, of St. Joseph, Missouri, is visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood.

—Judge Johnston and family started on Tuesday last for Bedford Springs, where they intend to stay a couple of weeks.

—Mr. Thomas D. Davis, of Cambria township has had his pension increased from eight dollars to sixteen dollars per month.

—An Altoona boy was bitten by a blacksnake last week while out in tha woods, but suffered no inconvenience from the bite.

—Martin Funk, of South Ferk, was bitten on the arm by a vicious horse on Thursday of last week. His injuries, though painful, are not serious.

—Harvey Walker, an employe in a Clearfield county saw mill had his left arm torn off the other day, by the member being caught in some belting.

—The western experimental farm, belonging to the State agricultural college, at Indiana, will be sold at public sale, September 29. It contains 120 acres.

—The Cambria County Agricultural Society are having two artesian wells bored on their fair grounds near Carrolltown for the purpose of supplying water.

—Two milch cows and a bull, the property of Mr. Edward Francis, were killed by lightening on last Saturday afternoon, on his farm in Cambria township.

—Mr. Emanuel Custer, of this place, has leased a blacksmith shop at East Conemaugh, and on Tuesday took his departure for that place to take charge of the shop. Mr. Custer's family will remain here until fall.

—Mrs. Frances McDonald, wife of General Joseph McDonald, of this place, is lying seriously ill at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. J. A. Shoemaker in this place. Grave fears are entertained for her recovery.

—The *Educational Reporter* will resume publication with the opening of the schools. The September number will give reports from teachers of last term and also announcement of the County Institute for the present year.

—Mrs. Forsythe, of Bradenville, Westmoreland county, used coal oil to hasten a fire in her cooking stove on Thursday of last week, and was so badly burned by the explosion which followed that her death occurred a few hours later.

—Iron men in the state report a continued encouraging outlook. Some of the largest iron furnaces in the state report that they have thus far exceeded last year's production 50 per cent. and yet have no accumulation of unsold stock.

—A fine game of ball was played at South Fork on last Saturday forenoon between the "Jeffersons," of Wilmore, and the "Stars," of South Fork. After playing eight innings the game was called at which time the score stood 9 to 4 in favor of the "Stars."

—The white wife of an Altoona colored man named William Johnson on Saturday last, during an altercation, brought him to time by sending a bullet from a thirty-two calibre revolver into his right thigh. He was not, however, seriously hurt.

—Henry Williams, prisoner No. 7,925, in the Western Penitentiary, who was sent from this county in June 1885 for an attempted rape on his neice and who lived near Gallitzin, died in that institution on Thursday of last week. He was about 74 years of age.

—John D. Gordon, a civil engineer, of Bellefonte, who had been employed at Greensburg for some months, was instantly killed by Day Express, at Brinton, Tuesday morning, while alighting from a train. He was 30 years of age. His remains were sent to Bellefonte.

—L. J. Krise, whose parents reside in Altoona, but who was employed in Pittsburgh, was drowned in the Allegheny river on last Saturday evening. He had gone to sleep on a raft, when some boys for the purpose of playing a joke, rolled him off into the river.

—Louis Weirbaugh, of Altoona, who had been suffering from a huge swelling of his right knee since last September, was compelled to have it amputated on Thursday of last week, the bone having become so much diseased that that was the only means of saving his life.

—Messrs. McConnell & Saupp, of Altoona, are still selling clothing away down below all competitors. When you visit Altoona give them a call and examine their fine display of seasonable and fashionable clothing. You will find them on Eleventy avenue, St. Lawrence Block.

—A young man named Tarr, of East Franklin township, Armstrong county, was thrown in front of a mowing machine. By remarkable presence of mind, he grabbed the knife and held it up until it passed over him. He received a number of ugly cuts, but escaped very serious injury.

—Married women now having the power to conduct a separate business, make contracts, buy and sell, and all without sharing the profits with their husbands, must not be too much elated, as they must bear in mind that they are also responsible for their own debts. There never was a rose without a thorn.

—On Saturday afternoon while the mercury in the thermometer stood at 93° it commenced raining and in a short time hail fell as large as peas, and the mercury went down to 82°. Strange to say, as soon at the shower was over the heat was as great as ever and the mercury lost no time in climbing back.

—A cyclone or tornado passed over a section of the county a little north of Blairsville on Monday accompanied by a very heavy rain. It left a very narrow track in it some places, not more than 20 or 30 feet. It came in the form of a very black cloud and was unaccompanied by any electrical disturbance.

—Our summer resorts are filled to overflowing.

—Mr. Julius Weil, of Hollidaysburg, was in town on Tuesday.

—Miss Margaret Thomas, of East Liberty, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Richards, of this place.

—A little seven months old son of Mr. George Hetler, of this place, died on Sunday last.

—McDonald at Loretto has just received a car load of fresh salt which he will sell cheap for cash or good marketable trade.

—A foot race will take place at Greensburg fair grounds this (Friday) evening July 22, at 7 o'clock, between McCall, of Greensburg and Charles George, of Latrobe, for $150 a side.

—Mr. John P. O'Neill, on Wednesday last sold his "Dividing Ridge Hotel" property near Cresson, to a Pittsburgh party whose name we failed to learn, for the sum of $25,000. Mr. O'Neill hands over possession to-day (Thursday).

—The vestibule (which was never finished) in the Catholic church, in the place, is being plastered and wainscoated and will be finished in a short time. The work is being done at the expense of a generous citizen of Pittsburg, who occasionally visits here and who ordered it to be done and the bill presented to him.

—P. C. Pettingill; the bucket shop broker of Johnstown, who decamped from that place last week with several thousand dollars of other people's money, was arrested at Chelsea, Mich., on a telegram of one of his victims, but was afterwards released on account of legal complications in the way of his being brought back.

—Mr. Andrew C. Vauclain, an old and prominent citizen of Altoona, died at his home in that city on Monday euening. He was born in Philadelphia where he learned the trade of machinist, and moved to Altoona in 1855. At the time of his death he was assistant foreman of the erecting shops. He was 78 years of age.

—Mr. Augustin Flick, of Carrolltown, has leased the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Mr. Emanuel Custer, on Sample street, opposite D. M. Chute's carriage shop and will be glad to to have people who want blacksmithing done to call on him. Gust is a model young man, and a first class mechanic and we wish him success.

—When you visit Altoona and want a good place to stop go around to the Union Hotel, No. 1313, 12th avenue between 13th and 14th streets, kept by James E. Neason. The Union is kept in first class style, well furnished, good beds, the table always supplied with the best the market affords and the charges moderate. Go around and see for yourself.

—The Huntingdon hotel keepers who were to have closed their hotels on Monday last and who made the arrangements therefor by discharging their clerks and hired help, were prevailed upon by the business men of the place to reconsider their resolution and will remain open. The closing of the hotels would have been a severe blow to the traveling public.

—McDonald at Loretto wants 4000 lbs of wool, 1000 bushels of oats and 1000 bushels rye, for which he will allow the highest prices. Part cash paid if desired.

—Father Lewis, O. S. B., son of Mr. Francis Flick, of Carrolltown, who was recently ordained a priest in Kansas, celebrated his first mass in St. Benedict's Church, Carrolltown, on Sunday last. The young priest has been absent for the past ten years pursuing his studies for the ministry and his return was the occasion of numerous congratulations from his many friends.

—To-day (Friday) will be the 10th aniversary of the riots in Pittsburgh in 1877, when twenty-four citizens were killed by the Philadelphia soldiers and the Union depot, the Grain elevator and hundreds of railroad cars, loaded with merchandise, were burned. To-day's Pittsburg *Post* will contain a complete history of the riots with illustrations and portraits of the persons prominent during those exciting scenes.

—A double frame dwelling house owned and occupied by Abraham and "Mont" Pringle in Summerhill township, was burned to the ground with nearly all its contents on Wednesday of last week. The fire originated from a bakeoven situated near the house, and had made such headway before it was discovered by the occupants who were in the harvest field, that it was impossible to save the building or much of its contents.

—The foot race of one mile and a-half between Frank McGarvey, of this place, and John Howard, of Powelton, Saturday evening was won by McGarvey in seven minutes and eleven seconds. He came out about twenty feet ahead of his competitor. The race was a very fair one, and both parties ran well. It is doubtful if McGarvey would have been successful had not Howard fallen and thus lost considerable time when nearing the finish.—*Tyrone Herald.*

—McDonald at Loretto has come down to hard pan prices, for cash or trade. Short accounts and small profits, long accounts and large profits, at the option of the purchaser.

—An exchange says: The increase in the carrying capacity of freight cars without an adequate allowance for the increase of friction, or of the carrying capacity of the axles and journal boxes will be settled some day with a terrible loss of life if not attended to in time. The same applies with equal force to passenger coaches, which are more enlarged and weighty every year. It does not seem reasonable that a journal, formed to carry a burden of twenty tons weight is safe, when it is compelled to carry twenty-five or thirty tons, but such is the case, and when loss of life occurs from such gross heedlessness, a coroner's jury, having the wisdom of a whole county stuffed into their craniums will find a verdict of nobody to blame. Who is.

—A terrible wind and rain storm, accompanied by hail, struck Carlisle, Pa., about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, causing much damage. At the Indian Training School at the edge of the town, trees were broken down and buildings unroofed, some of the roofing being carried a hundred and fifty to two hundred yards. The damage done at the school will foot up two thousand dollars. At the County Almshouse about five hundred panes of glass were broken. In the town a number of buildings were unroofed, one was struck by lightening, trees were blown down and thousands of window panes were shattered by the hail. Some of the streets are littered with branches and other debris, but so far as heard no lives were lost. The hail was very heavy but the rainfall was only moderate. The storm came from the north and did not extend very far.

—This place was visited by fall of rain on this (Thursday) afternoon.

—Mr. Thomas Plunket of Tunnelhill, is laid up with rheumatism.

—The Ebensburg Cornet Band will play at Belmont on Saturday evening.

—Twenty-three persons died from the excessive heat in Philadelphia on Sunday last.

—Rev. John Ward, of Pittsburgh, son of Mr. Martin Ward, of this place, wae here on Sunday.

—Mr. Thomas Duncan of Blacklick township, is having the "New Process" placed in his grist mill.

—The barn of Mr. George B. Harbaugh of Adams township, was destroyed by fire one day last week.

—Raymond Kaylor, formerly an employee in the FREEMAN office, but now of Altoona was in town on Monday.

—Mr. James A. Shoemaker is getting the stone on the ground for the abutments of of the new bridge over the Chest creek.

—The retreat of the Catholic clergy of the Pittsburgh Diocese commenced at St. Francis College, Loretto, on Monday last.

—Mr. James J. Murphy, of Johnstown, spent a few days in town during the latter part of last and the beginning of the present week.

—Martin Hannan, son of Hon. John Hannan, of Johnstown, was last week appointed a postal route agent between New York and Pittsburg.

—A marriage license was issued in Indiana last week to Thomas Owens, of Ebensburg and Ida Myers, of Cherryhill township, Indiana county.

—Bert. Burkhart, a son of Harrison Burkhart, of Cambria township, fell off a stump on the farm of George Krug, in Cambia township and broke one of his arms.

—The time for the redemption of trade dollars by the U. S. Government will cease August 1, 1887. The banks will refuse to take them, except as old silver, after July 26, 1887.

—In 1877 I. M. Borland, of Jefferson county, planted one grain of Australian wheat, obtained at the Centennial Exposition. The product from it this year amounts to 60 bushels.

—The Ebensburg photograph gallery is now open under the management of a first class operator from New York, with increased facilities for producing good work. Childrens pictures taken by the instantaneous process.

—The Clearfield & DuBois Railroad Co., the line of which will extend from Clearfield to DuBois, a distance of fifteen miles, was granted a charter at the State Department last week. The principal office of the company will be at Clearfield. The capital stock is $250,000. John E. DuBois is president.

—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday night, during the thunder storm, the residence of T. R. Scanlan Esq., in Carrolltown, was struck by lighting. The lighting struck the side of the building and tore off a couple of the weather boards and then ran down without doing further damage to the pavement where it entered the ground. Mr. Scanlan and family, were all in bed at the the time and, with the exception, of being somewhat stunned, escaped unhurt.

—The picnic gotten up by the young folks of this place was a very enjoyable affair in every way. Everything was nicely arranged and the young ladies who got it up deserve considerable credit. The only drawback to the days enjoyment was the misunderstanding about the train, which was to have returned at 9 o'clock, but as there were some on the train wished to get home, the train started, leaving two young men behind to walk home through the rain. It is to be hoped they will be more considerate the next time.

—The aqueduct over the Conemaugh at Lockport, Westmoreland county, was blown up with dynamite on Friday last and so badly damaged that it cannot be used. The work is supposed to have been done at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was built in 1829-30 as part of the canal and when the canal was abandoned the public used the abueduct as a bridge. After the railroad company puschased the canal they started to tear the aqueduct down but were prevailed upon to leave it stand for the benefit of the public. The structure will now have to come down as it is so badly shattered that it cannot be repaired.

—Frank, the three-year son of James Clark, a Washington staeet saloon-keeper, while swinging in the rear yard of his father's place yesterday, said to his playmates: "Let's play hanging." He stood on a stool, fastened one end of a short rope on to a stick lying between the forks of two trees, attached the other end to his neck and swung from the stool. His companions, thinking he was just in play, watched the discoloration and distortion of his face with mirth. Had not the father, by the merest accident, put in an appearance, the child would soon have been corpse. In a short time after being cut down the youngster was prancing about as lively as any of his playmates.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—Thornton Bechtel, of Mt. Union, was arrested on Thursday of last week, as the third party implicated in the attempted Hawn robbery, which occurred five weeks ago in Huntingdon county. Bechtel has but one arm, and has been employed as a watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Suspicion has rested upon him for some time, and his arrest was deferred until sufficient evidence could be secured against him. It is now thought by the authorities that he was unquestionably connected with the crime. All three of the robbers are now in jail. George Auker, the young man who was shot by Galbraith, one of the robbers, is slowly sinking. Dropsy has set in, and his body is much swollen. Galbraith, who was shot in the eye by Auker, has lost that member, it having run out of his head. He is suffering intensely.

—On the night of May 7th the barn of Miss Jennie Wilson, near Belleville, Mifflin county, with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire. Next day her brother-in-law, Rev. Samuel T. Thompson, was arrested on the charge of incendiarism. At the hearing he was held in $3,000 bail to answer at the August term of the Mifflin county court. Subsequently his bondsmen rurrendered him. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for, and, in absence of Judge Bucher, Judge Steritt, of the Supreme Court, was applied to to hear the case and decide whether the evidence was insufficient to hold Thompson. Some evidence was taken on Monday of last week and on Thursday Judge Steritt ordered the discharge of the defendant, declaring that there was not enough evidence against him to justify the issuing of a warrant.

—Charles Dimond, postmaster at Summerhill, was in town on Thursday.

—The usual smile on Ossie Wilkinson's face has turned to a frown. He has the rheumatism.

—The courts have decided that the polling place of every district must be within the election district.

—On last Friday evening Harry Shinafelt, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his second and third fingers of his right hand mashed while making a coupling at Cambria siding.

—At the dock of Anchor Line Company in Erie, on Tuesday evening, an unknown man strecthed himself across the railroad track in front of the approaching locomotive, and held on to the rail with both hands until struck and killed.

—The silk manufacturing industry in Pennsylvania has grown to very large proportions. There are now no less thant 25 mills in successful operation in different sections of the State, many of them employing 100 hands each.

—A meeting will be held in this place on July 30th, for the purpose of organizing an Oil & Gas Company. This is a benefit to our country and all parties who are interested in the development of oil and gas in this vicinity are revuested to attend, at which time there will be a company formed. —*Cherrytree Record.*

—Telegrams from Blockwayville, Jefferson county, Pa., in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, report forest fires in every direction, and fears are entertained for a number of settlements which are threathened with destruction. Large forces are at work fighting the flames, but so far all efforts to extinguish them have been fruitless. Tee loss up to the present time is estimatbd at $25,000.

—There were six deaths within forty-eight hours in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, dating from last Friday, caused by pouring oil upon a stove fire. It seems unaccountable that any person should risk life in that way, after so many warnings. But tne thoughtless woman, in a hurry to make her fire burn, will reach for the deadly oil-can, just as the thoughtless granger will buy Bohemian oats, or sign picket fence and lightning-rod contracts, which turn out to be promissory notes.

—On last Thursday afternoon, a young man named William. Lindsley, who is considered to be weak minded residing with his mother, a widow, in Conemaugh township, had a dispute with his mother, and becoming angry, picked up a stone and threw it, striking her on the neck, from the effects of which she became senseless and for some time it was thought she would die. The constable of that township happened to be passing when the affair occurred, and arrested the young man and brought him to Indina, where he was held for court. He was taken to the Greensburg jail the following morning.—*Indiana Democrat.*

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and stength. Such a medicine you will fine in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

FREEPORT, PA., July 4th, 1887.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I was absent one month in Pittsburg and upon my return, yesterday, I had a number of letters requesting me to collect the $100 bounty. Now, I have the books and papers of Company A., 11th Pennsylvania Reserves and can collect the $100 without trouble. Every man who belonged to Company A. or their heirs are entitled to the $100 excepting those who joined in 1862. The heirs are 1st widow, 2d children, 3d father and mother, 4th brothers and sisters. All officers and soldiers of any regiment who enlisted prior to July 22d, 1861 are entitled to this bounty. I can collect for them.

J. C. BURKE,

July 15, 3t. Late Major 11th Pa. Res.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, July 20, 1887:

Samuel Orner and Henrietta Dishong, West Taylor township.

William Nosker, Millville and Ella Hileman, West Taylor township.

Frank Bruckner and Sophia Woeful, Cambria.

Albert Wissinger and Laura S. Benshoff, Rosedale.

Jacob W. Anna and Agnus C. Hartman, Elder township.

Winfield S. Luther and Rosie E. Rager, Rosedale.

John M. Weakland Clearfield township and Anna Mary Herzog, Carroll township.

John P. Statler and Julia A. Baumgardner, Richland township.

Charles Howard, Franklin and Annie Wells, Woodvale.

Patrick C. Plunket, Gallitzin and Catharine E. Keegan, Bennington, Blair county.

Communication.

EBENSBURG, JULY 6, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—A remarkable feat in clearing 18 acres of land belonging to Thomas Edwards, of Blacklick township, was performed in 28 days by the following persons: Joseph F. Farabaugh, of Blacklick township; Edward Bowers, Kain Holby, Thomas Owens, Olliver Boring and Samuel Kelly. The land was very heavily timbered and they cleared it off and ready for the plow in the time above designated.

JOSEPH F. FARABAUGH.

Cream and Cold Weather.

What a luxury is a bath in summer. Surely, but a greater luxury is a clear head in winter; just when almost everybody is sneezing and snuffling with a cold in the head. But when youare attacked use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures colds in the head, and what is better, it cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh and hay fever. Not a liquid, not a snuff. Pleasant to use. Quick relief. Radical cure.

A Card of Thanks.

GALLITZIN, July 18, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—I desire to return my sincere thanks to the neighbors and friends for the attention during the sickness, death and burial of my devoted wife, and for their sympathies in my sad and sudden bereavement.

GEORGE HARVEY.

Communication.

MR. EDITOR.—The most touching incident, perhaps, that accured during the recent reunion of the Blue and the Gray, on the Gettysburg battle field, when Col. Cowan, of the First New York Battery, at the dedication of the Cowan Battery monument, upon that occasion, presented the sword of a fallen confederate officer that he had captured near that spot, to the Rickett Division Association, for the purpose of possible reclamation by the relatives of its brave owner. Prefacing, that during Rickett's famous charge, a youthful confederate officer came within ten feet of his Battery and was shot to death, as he shouted "Take the guns,"—doubtless literally blown into eternity from the mouths of the cannons. Standing alone it may have been, in his intrepid and sublime heroism, worthy of the immortal Chevalier Bayard, although in his grand charge, when his body was shattered unto death by a catapult, he survived to utter the the petition "Lord Jesus have mercy on my soul!"

All noble minded and chivelric men and proud spirited women, too, will ever admire and laud genuine valor and heroic actions; no matter on what field they are performed, and a hero on the battlefield would be a hero anywhere if opportunity afforded. * * * * * * In turning from the sad and bitter teachings and heart wrung experiences of the past, with their train of suffering, death and woe. Let the hope be expressed that the time will speedily arrive when all mankind shall deprecate and endearor to avert the awful calamities of war forever; and strive and pray for universal and interrupted love and concord amongst bretherp and peoples. The greatest of captains once said: "If princes and nations could behold the horrors and suffering of the battle field, they would appreciate and cherish the blessings of peace and never more appeal to the sword to settle their disputes." But nations await the millenium. A man and gallant relative of the writer of this also perished on that desperate and fateful Gettysburg battle field, as other relatives, friends and companions had gone down on other fields of carnage. Let us have peace.

A.

July 18, 1887.

"The Best of Academies."

Under the above complimentary heading the Media *American* of a recent date has the following editorial notice of Swithin C. Shortlidge's Media (Pa.) Academy for young men and boys:

"We this week give much space of the *American* to the commencement exercises, final sports and annual banquet of the Shortlidge Academy for boys, we do this because it has become a great educational institution, with a success so marked and widely known that it draws students from all parts of the continent. Improved methods of education, practical and capable instructors, careful preparatory work of college life, combined with reasonable charges and every means for the promotion of physical health, strength, and good habits are the features which distinguish this Academy for boys above others. Media is proud of it and of its enterprising founder, Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge."

Prohibition County Ticket.

The Prohibition County Convention met at Temple-of-Honor Hall, Johnstown on Friday last, and nominated the following county ticket.

For Commissioners, Thomas Gore of Johnstown, and Daniel W. Augus of East Taylor township.

For Treasurer, John J. Evans, of Ebensburg.

For Poor Director, Solomen Strayer, West Taylor township.

Auditors, G. W. Stutzman, of Coopersdale and John Folsom, of Ebensburg.

Messers. A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg; John Ream, of Upper Yoder township; Richard D. Rundle, of Stonycreek township; William Crawford, of Johnstown; J. W. Smouse, of Vinco, John Hill, of Ebensburg; W. H. Cramer, of Vinco, and L. Ross, of Johnstown, were elected delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg.

Messrs. P. F. Custer, of Vinco; John Folsom, of Ebensburg; John J. Evans, of Ebensburg; Ephraim Findley, of West Taylor; Aaron Stutzman, of West Taylor; G. W. Stutzman, of Coopersdale; J. H. Mason; of Johnstown, and Ed. C. Wills, of Coopersdale, were chosen alternate delegates to the State Convention.

The Law on Trespassing.

As the season of the year is here when our farmers are annoyed by persons tramping down their crops, hunting berries and otherwise trespassing upon their grounds, and as few people know what the penalty is for the offense, we publish below the act of Assembly relative thereto:

Be it enacted, &c., That any person or persons who shall wilfully enter or break down, through or over any field, orchard, garden or yard fence, hotbed or greenhouse, or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or mutilate or damage any field crop, nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, hotbed, hot or greenhouse, any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop, or who shall wilfully take or carry away any grain, corn, rye, wheat or other vegetables, plants, fruit or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs, whether the same shall be attached to the soil or not, shall subject such person or persons to a penalty of not less than five or more than fifty dollars, for each and every offense.

Obituary.

MORGAN.—Died at her home in this place on Wednesday July 20th, 1887, Mrs. William Morgan, wife of William Morgan, aged about 70 years.

FOSTER—Died at his residence at Gallizin on Monday, July 18, 1887, Mr. Jacob Foster, aged about 60 years.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents of Gallitzin and was a highly respected citizen. He leaves to survive him a wife, one son and four daughters viz: Mrs. Jacob Zeckley, Mrs. S. George, John and Emma, of Gallitzin, and Mrs. M. Oeffinger, of Altoona.

LITZINGER—Died at his residence in Loretto on Sunday, July 17, 1887, Mr. William Litsinger, aged 67 years.

The deceased was born in Huntingdon county, but came to this county at an early age and when a young man began the business of merchandizing at Loretto, where he continued in the same business up to the time of his death. He was for a number of years one of the leading citizens of Loretto, honest an upright in all his dealings, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire community. By industry and a close application to business he acquired considerable wealth and at the time of his death was possessed of a large amount of real estate in the neighborhood of Loretto. His remains were burried in St. Michael cemetery, Loretto, on Tuesday last after a High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul. Peace to his ashes.

The Second Seashore Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The second of the series of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Seashore Excursions will leave Pittsburg, Thursday, July 28th, a date when the season at the coast resorts in drawing toward the zenith. The shore was never more attractive than the present summer. Atlantic City has been been improved greatly during the past spring, and the elastic little city never possessed better facilities for taking care of all her patrons. In addition to the usual attractions there are several new theatrical enterprises established on the various piers and the great realistic representation of the "Last Days of Pompeii," itself well worth a trip to see. Cape May is the same grand place, standing at the head as the possessor of the finest beach and the grandest surf in the world. Sea Isle City is rapidly pushing onward, developing its magnificent resources and growing in popular favor. The bathing, sailing and fishing is as good as one could wish.

One cannot go amiss in selecting either of the points for a ten day trip.

The tickets will be good for ten days and the fare from Cresson will be $8.50. The train will leave Cresson at 11:56 A. M.

Excursionists will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the seashore by any regular train of the next day.

Pittsburg Pension District.

The business at the Pension Agency in Pittsburg has been increasing greatly. In June 1886, the number of pensions paid at the agency 17,735, while this year 19,077 received their money—an increase of 1,342 pensioners, the increase of amount being $66,571.31. The increase of soldiers' pensions for the year is 1,024, while that of the widows is 187. The dependent relatives, such as brothers and sisters, number 141 more than last year and the miners 40. The survivors of 1812 are dying off, as a decrease of 12 is noted, and the widows of the survivors of 1812 have fallen off to the number of 48. The Mexican war veterans are increasing, 44 having been added, and the widows of the same have increased 2 But of course the latter have enlarged their ranks since the passage of the Mexican pension law by the last session of Congress. The new cases received for June, 1887, but which are not included in the report are: Of the rebellion—soldiers, 351; widows, 7; dependent relatives, 24; minors, 11. Mexican veterans, 107; widows, 4, and survivors of 1812, 2, making a total of 507 new cases. It is estimated that the amount paid out in one quarter in the Pittsburg Agency will soon reach $1,000,000.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

STRAY NOTICE.

A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a bell with copper rivets in strap, strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June 15, 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

EPH. DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.

July 22, 1887.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Dennis Farran, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the Estate of Dennis Farren, late of Munster township, county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

MARY ELLEN FARREN, Adm'x.

Munster, Pa., June 4, 1887.-6t.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out-buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

June 10, '87.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Bernard Dunegan, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Bernard Dunegan, deceased at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.

July 22, 1887, 4t.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew McMullen, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Matthew McMullen, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.

July 22, 1887, 4t.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Youngkin, deceased, in the township of Reade, in the County of Cambria, on Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.

July 22, 1887, 6t.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased, in the borough of Lilly, in the County of Cambria, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.

July 22, 1887, 6t.

NOTICE!

To the and legal representatives of William J. McGuire, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of William J. McGuire, deceased, in the township of Clearfield, in the County of Cambria, on Friday, the 26th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.

July 22, 1887, 4t.

THE BOTTOM
IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this office.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞ Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand.
SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa.
Jan. 14, '87.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

D. LANGELL'S
ASTHMA
AND
CATARRH
REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:

Oliver V. H. Holmes, San Jose, Cal. writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M. Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. B. Phelps, P. M. Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physicians did for me in three years."

P. C. Plimpton, Joliet Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it to be *just as good*, but send directly to us. Write your name and address plainly.

Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Props., Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O.
Full size Box by mail $1.00.

June 24, 1887.-1y.

RURAL VIEW
SUMMER RESORT.

RURAL VIEW is located at Chest Springs, Cambria County, Pa., a rural mountain village of churches and schoolhouses reposing amid scenes of peaceful Agriculture. RURAL VIEW is at a convenient and quiet distance from Ashville, on the Cresson, Clearfield Co. & New York Short Route Railroad.

THIS AGREEABLE RURAL SUMMER RESORT on the mountain plateau, three thousand feet above the sea-level, is well deserving of the public patronage. Its environments of rural beauty; the purity of the air, and its crystal springs; its healthful and genial climate and peaceful retirement from the busy world—all these characteristics commend the RESORT to tired seekers after rest and calm repose.

The constraint of fashionable hotel life is replaced with the ease and peace of quiet home-life, which characteristic commends RURAL VIEW to a certain class of health and pleasure seekers.

RURAL VIEW reposes amid orchards and meadows, with the towering green woodland in the background; fruits and vegetables teem in abundant freshness from tree and garden, while the milky herd afford rich white nectar in overflowing measure.

The site of the house is on a gentle rise of ground, the dividing-ridge between the headwaters of the Clearfield and Chest creeks, and these streams afford piscatorial treasures in variety to the rod and line of the fisher.

The place is fitted up with a view to the accomodation and recreation of guests.

The roads, in three directions, afford pleasant drives through farming regions, and woodland scenery—seven miles to Loretto, five to Carrolltown, and three to St. Augustine.

Ponds, brooks and streams entice to piscatorial sports, and the woods afford small game in season.

Vegetables in their season will be supplied from the proprietors garden, and milk from the dairy.

A LIVERY will be kept on the place, those wishing to bring their own teams will be provided with good stabling and careful attendance.

The MAIL arrives in the village daily. TELEGRAPH at Loretto, SKILLFUL MEDICAL ATTENDANCE close by in the village.

The TERMS are reasonable, and will suit the most economical. Reference furnished if desired.

Guests for RURAL VIEW will stop off at Ashville, on the Cresson, Clearfield Co. & New York Short Route Railroad, which connects with the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Cresson, Pa. The proprietor's coach will meet all trains. For further particulars, address,

M. J. WALTZ,
RURAL VIEW, Chest Springs, Cambria County, Penn'a.

May 20, 1887.

ALL kinds of Job work neatly an expeditiously executed at this office.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

ONLY $20.
This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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1.50 PER YEAR 1.50

WITHIN THE COUNTY.

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JOB OFFICE

—IS ONE OF THE—

MOST COMPLETE IN THE COUNTY

Address all communications to

FREEMAN,
EBENSBURG, PA.

How Poor Puss was Rescued.

One beautiful summer evening the avenues of a large city were thronged with people on their way to the different churches. At a certain corner, however, several persons were standing, gazing apparently in the air. Others soon joined them, until so large a crowd was gathered that the way was completely blocked.

Soon the windows along the street were thronged with people, and a number of persons were seen on the tops of the houses in the neighborhood. And what do you think they saw? Clinging for dear life to a jutting ornament near the top of a tall church steeple that pointed straight up into the soft evening air was a black cat. "How did it get there?" was the first question everyone asked, and "How will it get down?" was the next.

The poor creature was looking down, and at frequent intervals it uttered a pitiful cry, as if calling the crowd below for help. Once it slipped and fell a short distance down the sloping side of the steeple, and an exclamation of pity came from the crowd, now intensly interested in its fate. Luckily the cat's paws caught on another projection, and for the moment it was safe.

Some looker-on suggested that it be shot in order to save it from the more dreadful death that seemed to await it; but no one was willing to fire the shot. Ere long a little window some distance above the place where the cat was clinging was seen to open. Two boys had determined to save it; they had mounted the stairs to where the bell hung, and then by a ladder had reached the window. They had taken a board up with them, and they now pushed one end of it out of the window and lowered it till it was within reach of the cat. Then by encouraging words and signs they tried to persuade the creature to step on the plank. Puss seemed to understand and put out one paw, but drew it back immediately; and at that instant one of the boys accidentally let go his hold, the board turned over, and the cat would have certainly been dashed to the ground had it trusted that means of escape.

The boys withdrew the board, and soon re-apearing at the window, were seen to be lowering a basket down on the side of the steeple. Pussy, having now ceased to cry, watched it as it slowly came nearer and nearer. When it was within reach, the cat carefully put out one paw and took hold of one side of the basket, then as carefully repeated the action with the other paw, then drew itself up, and with a violent effort flung itself over the side and into the bottom of the basket. The next moment it was safely drawn up to the window, amid loud cheers from the spectators below.

Terre Haute's Madstone.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"Terre Haute's madstone, with its eighty years' record of hundreds of applications, has twice more been used within the past week. Mr. Jas. Walker, of Irving's Station, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis, in Illinois, brought his little girl here yesterday. She had been bitten by a dog that showed every sign of being rabid. The stone would not adhere, and as its record shows that no death ever resulted when the stone failed to adhere, the father went away satisfied.

"A few days ago Miss Hoover, of Newman, Ill., was brought here terribly lacerated by the bites of a dog that had died with rabies, and had bitten other dogs that also died, as supposed, from the same disease. The stone immediately adhered to one of the wounds, and could not be removed for fourteen hours, when it dropped off. During the time the stone took on a dark color. It was cleanesed in sweet milk, and again applied, adhering to the flesh for ten hours, after which it failed to adhere on several applications. Miss Hoover returned to her home, and word is received that she is steadily improving."

DURING our civil war inducements were held out for Mexicans to raise cotton in competition with our Southern States. From the climate and temperature of Mexico it would seem that something might be done in this direction. The first receipts of Mexican cotton in Great Britain were noted in 1861, when 1,568 pounds were credited. In 1862 Mexico shipped over 3,000,000 pounds, in 1863, upwards of 19,000,000 pounds, in 1864, 25,000,000 pounds, and in 1865 nearly 37,000,000 pounds; yet in 1866 the Mexican shipment of cotten to Great Britain dropped to 352,240 pounds, and in 1867 to only 2,464 pounds. Since 1867 the highest figures during any year was 93,632 pounds in 1880. In point of fact, Mexico has finally become a cotten-consuming country, and the prospect is that for many years to come she will go on increasing her cotten acreage, and striving mainly to supply her own needs as far as possible.

THE word "household" is of very old origin and means those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. Woman was the name first given to the female of the human race and was formerly written wif-mann (wife.) The term lady is of Angle-Saxon origin, meaning bread server. It was formerly the custom of the lady of the manor to distribute bread at stated intervals or on gala days to her tenants; hence the name lady or bread server. Any woman by former English custom, whose husband was not of lower rank than knight, was entitled to be called lady. The terms lady and gentleman, however, have come to be used as freely as the term man and woman.

Dr. Gale on Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dr. Gale observes in his treatise on disease that the great use of wine in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel.

In some parts of this country where Speer's Port Grape Wine is principally used, not only the gout, but the gravel is scarcely known. Dr. La Pota relates as an extraordinary instance of the effects of Speer's Port Wine on gout, the cure of Dr. Daveran, who was attacked with it at the age of twenty-five, and had it severely till he was upwards of fifty, with chalk [illegible] the joints of his hands and feet. [illegible] his case had [illegible] years preceding the time [illegible] lay before [illegible] given to Dr. La Pota [illegible] Speer's Port Grape [illegible] had by advice use [illegible] turn of the gout afterwards, and had no re-

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

Science emerging from Darkness.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE, STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM. NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and succesful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 157th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month and regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and and of the most respected citizens of Bridgport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES & YOU SLEEP

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

9 TIMES OUT OF 10
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

99 TIMES OUT OF 100
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
A Cold or a Hoarseness.

19 TIMES OUT OF 20
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Asthma and Diphtheria.

49 TIMES OUT OF 50
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Croup and Affections of the Throat.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES,
MALERIA, MECURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. [illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA.

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GET UP CLUBS.

Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25.
Luckett,	9.07	11.20	5.35.
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42.
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48.
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53.
Bradley	9.30	11.47	6.02.
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15.

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15.
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24.
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30.
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.38.
Luckett	7.36	10.32	3.45.
Cresson,	7.40	10.40	4.00.

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20.
Wildwood,	9.28	5.33.
Dawson,	9.32	5.36.
Amsbry,	9.43	5.44.
Ashville,	9.52	5.51.
Millside,	10.00	5.57.
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01.
Condron,	10.10	6.05.
Dean,	10.16	6.09.
Frugality,	10.27	6.17.
Shirley,	10.35	6.23.
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25.
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34.
Coalport,	11.01	6.43.
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45.
Irvona,	11.10	6.50.

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05.
Coalport,	2.38	7.07.
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16.
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25.
Shirley,	3.00	7.27.
Frugality,	3.06	7.32.
Dean,	3.15	7.41.
Condron,	3.20	7.45.
Dysart,	3.24	7.49.
Millside,	3.28	7.52.
Ashville,	3.35	8.00.
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05.
Dawson,	3.52	8.14.
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17.
Cresson,	4.10	8.30.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

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We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription to our paper for **$1.95**; or we will send any five for **25 cts.**, or the whole forty-five for **$1.50.** Address all orders to publishers of "FREEMAN," Ebensburg, Pa.

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Indian Medicinal Ideas.

The Indian ideas about "medicine" are so widely different from those attached to the same expression by the whites that it is necessary to explain the matter. As all diseases are supposed by them to be, not a disturbance of of natural actions of the body, but the effects produced by the presense of an evil spirit or several of them in the human economy; consequently the remedy consists of something that will drive out the demons, and this can be done only through the agency of spirits opposed to those already in possession.

The term "medicine" consequently means something possessing in itself a spirit of the right sort to oust the malignant powers. A remedy, as we understand it, cannot be conceived by the savage; he has no word having such significance in his vocabulary.

Like all savages, the Indian believes the entire universe is filled with powers, individuals who are more or less human in character, and swayed by motives similar to those which move ordinary humanity. Everything, animate or inanimate, has its own individual spirit or "elemental," which survives long after the original has disappeared. Hence the warrior is buried with his arms, for use in the future state of existance. The friendly powers of the earth and air are bound to do him good by reason of their original nature, but those which are able to do him harm are flattered and placated in every way he can think will serve this purpose. The malignant powers are supposed to be moved by the human passions, and some of them are thought to be easily frightened, others may be cajoled, while some are extremely revengeful and hardly to be influenced by man.

Why Some Lakes are Salt.

The cause of the saltness of some American lakes is too patent to require many words of explanation. It is probable that, when the continents were raised from the sea, the lake-basins had been already formed, and came up, therefore, brimful of water. In the northern and eastern part of the continent, where the supply from rain and snowfall exceeds the loss by evaporation, the salt, being continuously carried away through their outlets, has become so diluted as to be an imperceptible quantity. In arid regions, as the Pacific slope and the country about the Caspian, where the evaporation was in excess of the supply, the water-level of the lakes continuously sank until, on account of the diminished extent of surface, the equilibrium of loss and gain was attained. Hence the exceeding saltness of Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea, etc. For a like reason the water of the Mediterranean contains more salt relatively than that of the ocean. Evaporation exceeding the supplies from the rivers and rainfall, it requires a constant current through the Strait of Gibraltar. The same is true of the Red Sea, causing a like current through the Strait of Bab-el-Man-deb. Other salt or brackish lakes probably owe their saltness to the supplies from the land. Water being the most general of all solvents, the rains gather up the chloride of sodium from the soils and the disintegrating rocks, and where the streams fall into lakes whose only outlet is evaporation, the land itself must be a constant source of saline supply, and their waters must become more and more salt, until their capacity as a solvent has been reached.

The Utah Basin must once have been filled to its brim with ocean water. The outlet has been evaporation. The lake, receding to its present level, has left many evidences of its former extent.

Health Maxims.

The following health maxims are particularly timely:

"Don't worry."

Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

"Simplify, simplify, simplify."

Don't overeat. Don't starve. "Let your moderation be known to all men."

Court the fresh air and night. "Oh, if you knew what was in the air?"

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is Nature's benediction.

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

"Seek peace and pursue it."

"Work like a man; but don't be worked to death."

Avoid passion and excitement. A momen's anger may be fatal.

Associate with healthy people. Health is contagious as disease.

Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the Eternal.

Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye keep them."

IT is estimated that precious stones valued at over $8,000,000, are annually imported into the United States. It is calculated that gems to half that value are smuggled. The schemes for hoodwinking the authorities are so varied and interesting as to merit mention. As a sample the following is given: "Please to hold my baby while my husband helps me to open my trunks; he will be quite good if you shake his rattle," said a lady passenger to the officer who was waiting to look over her traveling gear. And that officer good-humoredly did as he was requested, shaking the rattle to the great delight of the little one. The rattle in question, which fastened to a ribbon, was tied to the child's waist, was filled with gems of great value, a mode of smuggling that at the time was too simple for detection.

Malaria

Darbys Prophylatic Fluid is held in wide esteem as a specific and preventive. In it we have the means of rendering the air and water wholesome.

"Darbys Fluid is a good benefactor and destroyer of miasmatic matter. J. C. Booth Chemist, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia."

"It should be used everywhere where impure gases are generated decomposing matter."—HOLMES STEEL, M. D., Savannah, Ga.

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UTTERLY DISCOURAGED
expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure* and *quick cure.* Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

Shekomeko, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Aug. 20, '86

I took Athlophoros according to directions; it caused a ringing in my ear that was not pleasant, it operated on my heart causing a slower and fainter throb, and constipated my bowels. When the last dose was taken I did not think much of the medicine; the next day my lameness was better, and continued getting less until it left me. My lameness was in my back, shoulders and neck, and had been for eight months. I was advised to try Athlophoros by my neighbor, Wm. Jackson, who had taken a bottle of it for a severe attack of lameness in his shoulder and arm. He said "it drove the lameness right out of me; my head felt strong, and my heart almost stopped beating; I thought I would die, but I came out all right, and have not had any lameness since." AMON BRIGGS.

Phelps, N. Y., August 13, 1886.

I am a practicing physician; I prescribed Athlophoros in a case of inveterate rheumatism of the right shoulder and arm. This case had been of weeks standing—yes months—and resisted medicine carefully selected, also the use of electric treatment. One bottle removed all the trouble. The case remains well, now over a year since using the medicine.
G. C. PRICHARD, M. D.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 9

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ROAD TO RUIN a beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it and constantly discern new beauties. Shows the first step, first drink, wages of death, curse of drinking, destroyer of homes, signing the pledge, reformation, and the nature and effects of drinking, with much valuable and useful information. Endorsed by Mrs. Frances E. Willard and others of the W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Printed in six colors on plate paper, 22x28, mounted on rollers ready to hang on the wall.
AGENTS WANTED. There is nothing like it. The field is clear. Temperance people everywhere will buy and encourage the selling of it. Simply show it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Phil'd'a, Pa. Mention this paper.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with [illegible], Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
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Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

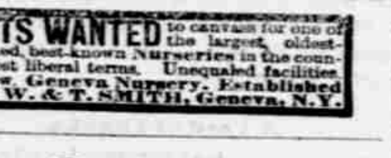
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.



The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

How Indians Paint Their Faces.

The Indians have, without much doubt, been called red men on account of the universal custom of painting their faces and bodies, and for this purpose they used fine clays containing different oxidies of iron. Since the establishment of their trading stores they purchase these ochres to a great extent, but usually have some of a similar character which they have themselves found. Some advantages are claimed in the use of these paints as a protection against the rigors of the climate, both the icy winds of the north and the torrid summers of the south, but it is also because of their superstitions in regard to it, viz: that it is conducive to good luck, and that its original use was in obedience to the direct command of God. In applying it the Indian puts a little ochre and grease in the palm of his hand, and then the palms are rubbed together to thoroughly mix and obtain the proper consistency; this is used for the "flat tints" and the stripings and fancy touches are put on afterwards. Some Indians take more kindly to a particular color, imagining that it gives better luck than another. When the paint is rubbed on the face the eyes are closed, so that the lids may have their full share, and it may be for this reason that some tribes pull out their eyelashes, as these, by holding an extra allowance, might cause irritation of the eyes. The skin of many Indians' faces, especially that of the nose, becomes full of little holes, caused, no doubt, by the paints used. The squaws ordinarily use red for the cheeks, and a bright vermillion does add to their beauty, or rather, in a way, hides their ugliness; a perpetual atmosphere of smoke, grease and dirt, with such accessories as long and fatiguing rides, severe work and rough food is not conducive to female beauty. War paint, so called, is only an excessive use of any color. After returning from an expedition most tribes paint faces black of those who have been out, that being the color of rejoicing. Frequenty these ochres are rubbed over the uppers of moccasins and on clothing, and at their dances horseshoe marks are painted on their body or on the clothing, and the pony is also decorated in this way. If one has been wounded, the place of the wound is glaringly represented by red paint on their historical pictures.

Choked by a Black Snake.

Karl Kramer, who is now at work frescoing the interior of Joseph Bryan's residence, after getting through with his day's work went to the brook a short distance below Mordecai's pond to fish. While standing on the bank he noticed a large black snake coiled up on a log. Mr. Kramer struck at the snake with his pole to frighten it off, but the snake didn't move. He then threw a rock at it. The snake sprang at him and fastened its fangs in his trousers. Mr. Kramer seized the snake just below its head and jerked it upward. Instantly the snake coiled its body around Kramer's neck and began tightening its folds until Mr. Kramer was nearly suffocated. He endeavored to break the hold but failed. Seeing that unless he was released from the deadily embrace he would be killed Mr. Kramer, who was growing weak from the struggle, staggered up to a large rock which was a short kistance off and beat the head against it until it was killed. The snake measured eight feet long and six inches around the body.

Where Everybody Carries a Baby or So.

Like China, the principal produce of Japan is Children—a very great variety it does produce indeed! They are of all patterns, very numerous, and almost always very small. It really seems to a foreigner that every boy and girl in Japan that is big enough to carry a baby has one of them on his or her back. It is often hard to say which of the two is the younger baby, the one being carried or the one carrying, they are both so small. But the carrying of these children is not limited to the older children entirely. Fully one-half, if not more, of all the women seen about the streets or houses are also seen carrying babies on their backs. They carry them thus in the streets, in the temples and in the stores. Everywhere you are confronted with a cheerful pair of faces, one behind the other, loitering about for the amusement of both—often at work, too often visiting friends. But this ever-present baby is like its parent, very quiet and contented, now and anon cooing and dozing.

A COUPLE of Irishmen, who had not been long in this country, met at an inn and called for dinner. As it so happened there was a dish of horseradish grated for dinner. Pat, thinking it was something to be eaten with a spoon, put a large spoonful in his mouth. The tears immediately filled his eyes and rolled down his cheeks. His companion saw it, and said: "Pat what is the matter?" "I was just thinking of my poor father who was hanged in swate Ireland," answered Pat. Jemmy soon filled his mouth with the same, and as the tears gushed from his eyes also, Pat says: "What's the matter, what has happened to ye?" "Ah," says Jemmy, "I was just thinking what a pity it was you were not hanged when your father was."

ALONG the Pacific coast are found in great profusion numerous varieties of shellfish and queer inhabitants of the deep, among which is one notable for the frequency with which it forces itself upon the notice of mankind. In frequenting the surf one is apt to bring his foot into contact with an object that produces the sensation of being stabbed by a galvanic battery. Upon ascertaining the source of the sensation it will be found that a stinging ray, the object referred to, is abroad for business. This is broad flat fish of the skate family having a long, slim tail armed with a needle-like spine with which it renders uncomfortable any animate object coming in contact.

Working People

are often too ill to labor, but they haven't time to take medicine and lay off. Simmon Liver Regulator can be taken without causing any loss of time, and the system will be built up and invigorated by it. It has no equal as preparatory medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in. In all common diseases it will unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.
H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

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The success of Baugh's $25 Phosphate as an excellent crop producer and permanent improver of the soil, is easily accounted for. It is made of the bones of animals, and with special regard to a general adaptability as a plant food.

Every particle of which bones are composed, is a direct food of vegetables. We render this food immediately available

In the $25 PHOSPHATE

Which we claim to be a very special advantage, as it gives the crop an early start and sustains it until fully matured, besides permanently improving the soil.

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"Having thoroughly tested BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE, side by side with other makes costing $35 and $40 per ton, I am satisfied that Baugh's is the best for first crop as well as permanent results. I had better wheat and cut more grass for two years where I used the $25 Phosphate. I will use no other kind and advise all farmers to buy Baugh's $25 Phosphate and see results for themselves on their own ground." JOHN FADDIS.

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Use Baugh's $25 PHOSPHATE
ACTIVE, PERMANENT, CHEAP
ANIMAL BONE MANURE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use,
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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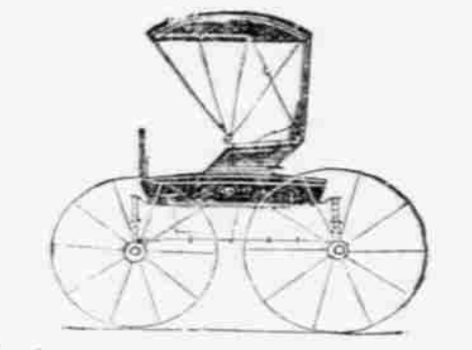

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Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected.
All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE FIFTY ACRES of land in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. C. Moore, William Tomlinson and other lands of the subscriber, with a good water saw mill, and timber enough on the land to pay for it. There are also two log houses that could be fixed up to live in, and some good meadow ground. Eleven hundred dollars will buy it, and the subscriber will take $300 of the purchase money in sawing.
FRANCIS MORAN.
Allegheny township, June 4, 1887.

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LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
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Wool! Wool! Wool!

William Murray & Son,
WANT YOU TO BRING YOUR WOOL TO ALTOONA and get trade for it at Altoona prices. Or part trade and cash.

Wm. Murray & Son,
1315, Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Altoona, Pa., May 13, 1887. 3m.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
--Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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CONSUMPTION.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
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England 200 Years Ago.

Most of the iron used in England at that time was imported and coal was used for domestic purposes only.

No canals had been dug and during a great part of the year most of the roads were impassable for vehicles.

The population of England 200 years ago was about five millions; at the last census England and Wales numbered 25,974,439.

The amount of money raised by taxation was very much smaller than at present, the oppressive chimney tax being a chief source of income.

The judges were unanimously of opinion that by the common law of England no man not authorized by the crown had a right to publish political news.

Four-fifths of the common people were employed in agriculture at 4 pence a day with food—8 pence without food. Four shillings a week was considered a fair average wage.

The sheep and cattle at that time were very diminutive; and the native horses, though serviceable, were held in small esteem and fetched low prices—about 50 shillings each.

An English mechanic could exact a shilling a day—hand-loom weavers had been reduced to 6 pence a day. Bricklayers were employed for the most part only in summer at half a crown a day, plumbers 3 shillings.

At Enfield, hardly out of the sight of London, was a region of five and twenty miles in circumference which contained only three houses and scarcely any inclosed fields. Deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered there by thousands.

The great majority of the nation lived almost entirely on rye, barley, and oats. Almost all essential articles were dearer then than now—sugar, salt, candles, soap, shoes, and generally all articles of bedding. Blankets were unknown until 1705. The class below the laborer and the artisan, one-fourth of the whole population, depended upon parochial relief, having no other means of living.

A large proportion of the country north of the Trent, down to the eighteenth century, was in a state of barbarism. In Northumberland bloodhounds were kept to track robbers. The judges on circuit, with the sheriff and armed retainers, had to carry their provisions with them, for between Newcastle and Carlisle was a wilderness which afford no supplies and was full of danger.

Strategic Rat Killing.

"To attempt to catch rats by traps or poisoning them suddenly will fail," said an old ratcatcher recently to a reporter for the *Mail and Express.* "Old rats know too much, and can be caught only by kindness. To destroy them, give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them daily, as a free lunch, composed of corn meal, moistened with milk, into which one egg with a little salt to season has been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh every day. They will soon try a little, and if not injurious their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or ten days they will expect it and every rat on the place will be at the appointed spot for the treat. Give plenty of it so as to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food give them a larger portion next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicion get some phosphorus paste or other rat poison, mix it with the food and be sure to give them enough and something to spare so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all food that not a rat will remain.

NEARLY every boy and girl who is living in the country or town, has at some time been stung, by either a bee or a wasp. At the time of the sting the pain has so occupied the attention, that you did not stop to consider whether the sting was inflicted by a bee or a wasp nor did you at the time admire the mechanism by which the sting was inflicted. All are aware that the sting is actually painful, and that it is inflicted by one the rear, or tail-end of the insect. Some one has humorously called this the "business end" of the insect. All should know that a drop of Water of Ammonia, ofter called "Spirits of Hartshorn,") applied to the place, will usually at once relieve the pain caused by the sting, as well as those of the mosquito. If ammonia is not at hand, a little baking soda, mixed into a stiff paste with water, may be applied. In the absence of both of these, apply a plaster of mud.

IT is related of an English bishop that on one occasion he was riding in one of the old-fashioned, broad gauge railway carriages, and was seated at one end of it, when he heard a truculent voice at the other end exclaim; "I would dearly like to meet the Bishop of Oxford. I will be bound I would punch him." "Very well" replied the bishop to the speaker who had not perceived him, "now is your time, for I am that person." The man was rather taken aback, but quickly recovering, said: "Well, my lord, can you tell a man a plain way to get to Heaven?" "Certainly," replied the bishop; "nothing is more easy. You have only to turn at once to the right and go straight forward.

Another Field for Talent.

Boy—"Father how long have you been teaching school?"

Father—"About twenty-five years, my son."

Boy—"Are school teachers always poor."

Father—"Yes."

Boy—"Will we be always poor."

Father—"You will have nothing when I am gone except my $2,000 life insurance."

Boy—"Are you going to make a school teacher out of me, father."

Father (bitterly)—No, my boy, I expect to do better for you than that. I shall have you educated as a base ball pitcher."